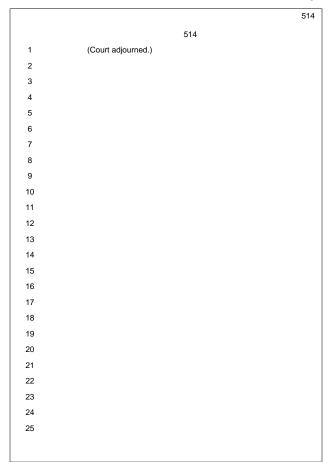
# EXHIBIT 7

	258	26
1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		260
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA	1	
2 RICHMOND DIVISION 3	2	· · ·
:	3	,
4 ePLUS, INC., :	4	, and the second se
5 Plaintiff, :		
v. : Civil Action 6 : No. 3:09CV620	5	
LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC., :	6	
7 : January 5, 2011 Defendant. :	7	
8:	8	•
9 10	9	IV, Ms. Kirstin Stoll-DeBell, and Mr. William D.
11 COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL	10	Schultz represent the department.
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE	11	Are counsel ready to proceed?
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY 13	12	MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.
14	10	MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.
<ul><li>15 APPEARANCES:</li><li>16 Scott L. Robertson, Esq.</li></ul>	14	THE COURT: All right. Good morning, ladies
Jennifer A. Albert, Esq.	15	and gentlemen.
17 Michael T. Strapp, Esq. David M. Young, Esq.	16	THE JURY: Good morning.
18 GOODWIN PROCTOR	17	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Robertson, you may
901 New York Avenue, NW 19 Washington, D.C. 20001	18	resume your examination of the witness.
20 Craig T. Merritt, Esq.	19	MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
CHRISTIAN & BARTON 21 909 E. Main Street, Suite 1200	20	
Richmond, VA 23219-3095	2.	
22 Counsel for the plaintiff ePlus	22	
23	23	,
24 DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR	24	
25 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER	25	
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	2.	uiscussing this Khivis system which you were named
	259	26
259 1 APPEARANCES: (Continuing)	1	· ·
1 APPEARANCES: (Continuing) 2 Daniel W. McDonald, Esq.	2	A Yes, I do.
Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esq.	3	Q I'd like to move on now to this electronic
3 William D. Schultz, Esq.	4	sourcing system and method, the inventions that are
MERCHANT & GOULD	5	subject of the patents that are at issue here if we
4 3200 IDS Center 80 South Eighth Street	6	could. All right?
5 Minneapolis, MN 55402-2215	7	A Okay.
6 Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esq.	8	·
TROUTMAN SANDERS	9	
7 Troutman Sanders Building		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1001 Haxall Point	10	
8 P.O. Boy 1122	l l	
8 P.O. Box 1122 Richmond, VA 23218-1122	1	THE COURT: That's also in your small book
8 P.O. Box 1122 Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9	1:	THE COURT: That's also in your small book
Richmond, VA 23218-1122		THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10	12	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11	12	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent,
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10	12 13 14	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11 12	12 13 14 18	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11 12 13 14 15	12 13 14 18 16 17	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office?
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Richmond, VA 23218-1122  Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.  Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	12 13 14 18 16 17 18	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This
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Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 18 16 17 18 19 20 2	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This is going to the validity issue. Again, I thought we were going to stick with infringement.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 18 16 17 18	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This is going to the validity issue. Again, I thought we were going to stick with infringement.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 18 16 17 18 19 20 2	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This is going to the validity issue. Again, I thought we were going to stick with infringement. THE COURT: Isn't it?
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	12 13 14 18 16 17 18 20 22	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This is going to the validity issue. Again, I thought we were going to stick with infringement. THE COURT: Isn't it? MR. ROBERTSON: No, Your Honor.
Richmond, VA 23218-1122 9 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 18 16 17 18 18 20 22 22 22	THE COURT: That's also in your small book there if you need to. Q And tab 2. Thank you. So we're on column 1 now of the '683 patent, Exhibit No. 1. Now, suggestion was made yesterday that the Patent Office was unaware of the RIMS patent. Did you disclose the RIMS patent to the Patent Office? A Yes, I believe so. MR. McDONALD: Objection, Your Honor. This is going to the validity issue. Again, I thought we were going to stick with infringement. THE COURT: Isn't it? MR. ROBERTSON: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Why does it have to do with

Weaver - Direct 502 Weaver - Direct 504 and then wait for them to come back with bids, accept one, send terms in their binders, in their book which I believe is at 1 out a purchase order, and then see whether or not you got the tab -equipment that you wanted. I know there was one time where I 3 THE COURT: Tab six. MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you, Your Honor. ordered equipment and never was available, so I didn't get what 4 Q Let me ask, in rendering the opinions you're going to give 5 with respect to the infringement, did you apply the Court's 6 Q Was this process time-consuming? A Verv. claim construction or some other claim construction? Q Was it costly for you? A I used the Court's claim construction. 8 A Oh, yes. Costly in time and costly in personnel. Q Did you attempt to faithfully use that claim construction Q Was it efficient? when you were looking at the functionality and capability of 10 10 11 11 Lawson's software? Q Can you tell us -- you've had an opportunity to read 12 13 through all the three patents-in-suit in some detail; is that 13 Q Did you come up with any of your own constructions 14 right? contrary to the Court? 15 15 Q You've studied the background of the invention? So just back to the basic subject matter, at a high level 16 16 17 A I have 17 of these patents that were issued, what do you consider the 18 Q And the summary of the inventions? benefits to be realized by the inventions over this procurement process that you have described? 19 19 20 Q And you've looked at the description of the drawings? 20 A Well, by computerizing the process, by making the catalogs A Yes 21 electronic, by being able to search them electronically, by 21 Q And you've read the detailed description of the invention being able to create requisitions and purchase orders, you 22 which is some 20 or so columns? reduce the economic friction in an electronic commerce system. 23 23 A I have. 24 You make it more efficient, you make it more time-conserving, Q And you've read the claims that are involved in this case: and you save money. 503 505 Weaver - Direct 503 correct? Q How about the ability to search multiple vendors at the Q And understand that there are 12 representative claims A Oh, of course. Searching multiple catalogs gives you the that are at issue in the three patents that are Plaintiff's ability to cross compare, to comparison shop. Exhibit Numbers 1, 2, and 3? Q What about the requisitioning and ordering module that permits you to go -- to do multiple requisitions from items 6 Q So you reviewed the '683 patent, the '516 patent, and the from multiple vendors and then issue multiple purchase orders? 7 8 '172 patent: correct? Do you see any benefits to that? A If you go back to the example that I had where I had to 10 Q So do you feel you have an understanding, having worked get requisitions issued to each vendor and then a purchase with these patents and been involved in these for the last six order had to go individually to each vendor, that's a lot of 11 years, with respect to the subject matter and what's disclosed time and effort. So the ability to put everything you want on and what is claimed? 13 13 one purchase requisition electronically and then have the computer system break that requisition up into however many 14 Q Did you also have an opportunity to review the Court's purchase orders are appropriate, typically one purchase order 15 15 construction of certain claim terms that were in dispute among per vendor with however many orders from the requisition, 17 the parties? 17 that's a real benefit. Q The patents also discuss ability to gain approvals for 18 requisitions in order to have the process flow go smoothly and 19 Q And you received a copy of that? 19 20 quickly and more efficiently? 20 21 Q Do you have -- you are holding a piece of paper in your 21 A Yes, they do. hand. Is that the glossary of terms that has been -- is that 22 Q Are there aspects of the inventions generally that relate the glossary of terms? 23 to determining whether there's an item available in the 23 A Yes, it is. 24 vendor's inventory? 24 Q Just so you are informed, the jurors have that glossary of A Oh, yes. We're going to see that in the patent claims.

Weaver - Direct 506 Weaver - Direct 508 Q That is an important aspect of the invention in your view? to be offering in this case both on the issue of infringement 1 and on the issue of validity? A Yes, it is, Q Dr. Weaver, in determining and preparing your expert A Yes, I did. reports in this case, and in preparing the opinions that you're Q Did you have an opportunity to review who the hypothetical going to be offering, did you consider what a person of person of ordinary skill in the art would be under Lawson's 5 ordinary skill in the art would be in the subject matter of 6 expert's perspective? these patents? A Yes and it's similar A Yes, I did. MR. ROBERTSON: Mr. McDonald, do you want to agree on 8 8 9 Q Why did you do that? 9 that if we can at this point? A Well, it's required that the patents be seen from the lens 10 MR. McDONALD: I thought we already did. 10 11 of this hypothetical person of ordinary skill in the art. 11 MR. ROBERTSON: All right. That's a person who can read and understand the patents and 12 THE COURT: I thought you stipulated that, haven't 12 you? 13 implement whatever is there. 13 14 Q Now, this person of ordinary skill in the art from which 14 The person of ordinary skill in the art, ladies and 15 we have to view these patents at issue and the claims that 15 gentlemen, is something you'll hear from these experts, and 16 we're going to be talking about, is this a real person or a it's been explained what it is, and there'll be instructions 17 hypothetical construct? 17 for you later, but that person is a person, the parties 18 A It's a hypothetical construct. agree -- excuse me -- who is a college graduate with a degree 19 Q And when you look at and try to determine who this person 19 in computer science or electrical engineering or like studies of ordinary skill in the art would be, what time frame were you 20 with a year or so of experience writing software and looking at? 21 understanding -- and who understands the procurement process. 21 electronic procurement process; is that right, counsel? 22 A Well, that has to be -- in the case of these patents, that 22 would have to be 1993 to 1994, during the period of the 23 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think it's close enough. Your 23 24 24 Honor. Q And is that when the patents were conceived and then 25 THE COURT: Good enough for government work. 25 507 509 Weaver - Direct 507 Weaver - Direct 509 reduced to practice? MS\_STOLL-DeBELL: Lthink so Q Let me ask you this: Are you familiar with that person of 3 Q And you are familiar that the filing date of this patent, that level of skill and knowledge during the time period we're these patents has what's called a priority date back to 1994? 5 5 A Yes. I was teaching people like that. 6 Q Can you tell the jury what you understand that term to In the 1993 time frame? mean, a priority date? Right, 1993, 1994, yes. A That means that the protection of the patents that we'll Q Did you work on any projects during that period for any talk about later, what the claims mean, goes back to that date. companies in which the subject, type of subject matter of this 10 might involve persons who had similar experience and education? Q So in undertaking your study of these patents to determine A Right. So I mentioned this research project. There was 11 11 12 who this hypothetical person of ordinary skill in the art would this company call Epcom that wanted to build an electronic distributorship, and so they came to my research group, and the be for purposes of viewing the context, the historical context 13 13 where these patents were, did you come to any conclusions? person I hired to work on this was two years out of the A I did computer science bachelor's degree, and she and I worked on the 15 15 Q And can you tell us what your opinion is as to who this 16 design of this system whereby there was an electronic catalog. hypothetical person of ordinary skill in the art would be for 17 and a consumer using the internet could look at the catalog and 17 could order from it and kind of a rudimentary inventory 18 19 A So based on my experience, this person would be a college 19 management. graduate with a degree in computer science or something 20 Q Why don't we go to Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 1. 20 21 related, like electrical engineering, and would have a year or 21 THE COURT: Are you going to get into infringement 22 two of practical experience with writing software and 22 opinions now? understanding the flow of information that is necessary for the 23 MR. ROBERTSON: I'm going to get into a little bit 23 purchase of goods and services. 24 more about high level overview, and then I'm going to start 24 Q And did you apply that person to the opinions you're going looking at specific claims, Your Honor, within a few pages.



	2011.01.06 Friai Franscript Day 3 1/6/2011 3:03:00
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	517
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA	1 (The proceedings in this matter commenced at
RICHMOND DIVISION	2 9:20 a.m.)
:	3 THE CLERK: Civil Action No. 3:09CV00620,
ePLUS, INC., :	· ·
Plaintiff, :	4 ePlus, Incorporated v. Lawson Software, Incorporated.
v. : Civil Action : No. 3:09CV620	5 Mr. Scott L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt,
LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC.,	6 Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, Mr. Michael T. Strapp, and Mr.
: January 6, 2011	7 David M. Young represent the plaintiff.
Defendant. :	8 Mr. Daniel W. McDaniel, Mr. Dabney J. Carr,
	9 IV, Ms. Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, and Mr. William D.
COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL	10 Schultz represent the defendant.
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE	11 Are counsel ready to proceed?
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY	12 MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.
	13 MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.
APPEARANCES:	14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
Scott L. Robertson, Esq. Jennifer A. Albert, Esq.	15 I apologize for keeping you-all waiting this
Michael T. Strapp, Esq.	16 morning. I had a mechanical malfunction that I needed
David M. Young, Esq. GOODWIN PROCTOR	17 to attend to, and I'm not very mechanically oriented.
901 New York Avenue, NW	18 All right, Mr. Robertson.
Washington, D.C. 20001 Craig T. Merritt, Esq.	
CHRISTIAN & BARTON	19 Dr. Weaver, I remind you you're under the
909 E. Main Street, Suite 1200 Richmond, VA 23219-3095	20 same oath which you took yesterday.
McIlliona, VA 23219-3093	21 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
Counsel for the plaintiff ePlus	22 BY MR. ROBERTSON: (Continuing)
	23 Q Good morning, Dr. Weaver.
DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR	24 A Good morning.
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	25 Q If we could have Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1 back up
	516
516	1 on the screen again, the '683 patent, the cover page
APPEARANCES: (Continuing)	2 here.
Daniel W. McDonald, Esq.	3 Dr. Weaver, the jurors have seen this exhibit now
Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esq.	
William D. Schultz, Esq. MERCHANT & GOULD	4 several times and it's in their jury notebooks. This
3200 IDS Center	5 is at tab 2. Can you just tell us what is the title
80 South Eighth Street	6 of the patent?
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2215	7 A Electronic Sourcing System and Method.
Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esq.	8 Q Has the Court defined the term "electronic
TROUTMAN SANDERS Troutman Sanders Building	9 sourcing system"?
1001 Haxall Point	10 A Yes, it has.
P.O. Box 1122	11 Q What's your understanding as to what that
Richmond, VA 23218-1122	
	12 construction is?
Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.	13 A In the glossary of claim terms, the "electronic
	14 sourcing system" has been defined by the Court to be
	15 an electronic system for use by a prospective buyer to
	16 locate and find items to purchase from sources,
	17 suppliers or vendors.
	18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,
	<ul><li>18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li><li>19 sir?</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li> <li>19 sir?</li> <li>20 A A source would be a vendor or a manufacturer or a</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li><li>19 sir?</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li> <li>19 sir?</li> <li>20 A A source would be a vendor or a manufacturer or a</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li> <li>19 sir?</li> <li>20 A A source would be a vendor or a manufacturer or a</li> <li>21 distributor.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Q What is your understanding of what a source is,</li> <li>sir?</li> <li>A A source would be a vendor or a manufacturer or a</li> <li>distributor.</li> <li>Q In the Court's construction of the claim term</li> </ul>
	18 Q What is your understanding of what a source is, 19 sir? 20 A A source would be a vendor or a manufacturer or a 21 distributor. 22 Q In the Court's construction of the claim term 23 "catalog" or "product catalog," how does the Court

			.01.		
		559			561
1	A We sure will.		1	MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, I'm going to	
2	Q The next element of Claim Three, which is		2	object to this question about this. This is a	
3	color-coded blue and has this means for building a		3	means-plus-function clause and he's asking him what it	
4	requisition using data relating to selected matching		4	means. It should be done in the context of the	
5	items and their associated sources, what's your		5	THE COURT: I was just looking at page 2 of	
6	understanding as to what a requisition is?		6	the glossary. I think that's been defined over there.	
7	A The requisition is the formal list of items that		7	MR. ROBERTSON: I was just going to ask him	
8	you wish to purchase.		8	to go to that page.	
9	Q Moving on to the next element of Claim Three,		9	THE COURT: Don't be having him give his own	
10	which is yellow in your illustration. It says, A		10	constructions, please, before you ask him to go to the	
11	means for processing the requisition to generate one		11	ones that have been construed.	
12	or more purchase orders for the selected matching		12	BY MR. ROBERTSON:	
13	items. You mention the term "purchase order" when you		13	Q If you go to page 2 of the Court's glossary, Dr.	
14	were discussing requisitions. How does a purchase		14	Weaver.	
15	order differ from a requisition?		15	A Yes.	
16	A The requisition is the list of things you want. A		16	Q What's the function that's being defined here on	
17	purchase order is the contract vehicle for buying. So		17	the means for converting data for this claim element?	
18	when I have a purchase order and I send it to a		18	A The function of this element is converting data	
19	company, this is the legal document that says I want		19	related to a selected matching item and an associated	
20	to buy the item or items on this purchase order.		20	source.	
21	Requisition is your total list of things you'd		21	Q According to the Court, how can this function be	
22	like to buy. Purchase orders go to individual		22	accomplished? By what structure?	
23	companies.		23	A The corresponding structures, materials or acts of	
24	Q When you're providing your understanding of the		24	this element are disclosed as one or more non-catalog	
25	definitions and the meanings of these terms, is that		25	databases identifying cross-referenced items,	
		560			56
1	the same understanding as a person of ordinary skill	560	1	identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or	56
1 2	the same understanding as a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time?	560	1 2	identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more cross-reference tables or file identifying	56
2	in the art at the time?	560	2	more cross-reference tables or file identifying	56
2	in the art at the time?  A Yes.	560	2	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally	56
2 3 4	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be	560	2 3 4	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to	56
2 3 4 5	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?	560	2 3 4 5	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally	56
2 3 4 5 6	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can	560	2 3 4 5 6	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.	56
2 3 4 5 6 7	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many	560	2 3 4 5 6 7	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases	56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many items from many vendors, and then turn that into one	560	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases identifying cross-referenced items, identical items or	56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many items from many vendors, and then turn that into one or more purchase orders. And, typically, you have all	560	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases identifying cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items, cross-reference tables or	56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many items from many vendors, and then turn that into one or more purchase orders. And, typically, you have all the items from one vendor on one purchase order if you	560	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases identifying cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items, cross-reference tables or files and one or more codes.	56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many items from many vendors, and then turn that into one or more purchase orders. And, typically, you have all the items from one vendor on one purchase order if you can do it. If they are present.	560	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases identifying cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items, cross-reference tables or files and one or more codes.  As a computer scientist, can you tell us what your	56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	in the art at the time?  A Yes.  Q So how would the fifth element of Claim Three be satisfied?  A We would have to see a requisition module that can take the formal requisition, which could have many items from many vendors, and then turn that into one or more purchase orders. And, typically, you have all the items from one vendor on one purchase order if you can do it. If they are present.  Q Moving on to the sixth and last element of Claim	560	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	more cross-reference tables or file identifying cross-referenced items, identical items, or generally equivalent items; one or more codes corresponding to cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items; and their equivalents.  Q In that definition there are non-catalog databases identifying cross-referenced items, identical items or generally equivalent items, cross-reference tables or files and one or more codes.  As a computer scientist, can you tell us what your understanding as a person of ordinary skill in the art	56
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	567		50
1	A Yeah, okay. So the catalog database is the	1	delete to it. So in computer terminology, we call
2	electronic form of the catalogs all put together so	2	this a cache, a C-A-C-H-E. So it's a data structure
3	that they can be searched. That is the catalog	3	that holds data, and then it's going to be transferred
4	database.	4	to the requisition module, and it's in the requisition
5	Q Does the Lawson procurement system include a	5	module that the requisition is created.
6	database in its inventory control module?	6	Q All right. Thank you for that correction. So is
7	A Yes, it does.	7	it consistent with an order list?
8	Q Can supplier product catalog be loaded into that	8	A The order list is the shopping cart and that's
9	control module?	9	what becomes the requisition.
10	A Yes, we'll see that.	10	Q Did the Court define what an order list is in its
11	Q What's the selection icon?	11	glossary of claim terms?
12	A Of all the catalogs that are in the database, the	12	A Yes. A list of desired catalog items.
13	user interface provides a way to select one or more	13	Q Did you apply that construction in doing your
14	that are going to be searched.	14	infringement analysis?
15	Q Now, you have all of these modules I see here	15	A Absolutely.
16	within a gray box. What are you trying to illustrate	16	Q Next you have an icon for generating purchase
17	there?	17	orders. Do you see that as part of the overview of
18	A The gray box is the Lawson system.	18	the Lawson procurement system?
19	Q And these are the various components?	19	A Yes.
20	A These are components, modules.	20	Q Can you explain that process here?
21	Q There's an icon there for searching for matching	21	A So we've got our requisition. This is our formal
22	items. Do you see that?	22	list of the things we want to buy. It might have one
23	A Yes.	23	item. It might have a hundred items. The items might
24	Q What did you intend to illustrate there?	24	be from one vendor or they might be from 100 vendors.
25	A Using the user interface, one engages a search	25	Whatever that requisition says, the purchase order
1	568		5
	program and gives it a search guery or initiates a	1 1	module takes that requisition and typically pulls out
2	program and gives it a search query or initiates a search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.	1 2	module takes that requisition and typically pulls out all of the requisition items that are going to be
	program and gives it a search query or initiates a search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.  And the search engine then engages and returns items		module takes that requisition and typically pulls out all of the requisition items that are going to be ordered from a single vendor and creates a purchase
2	search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.	2	all of the requisition items that are going to be
2	search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.  And the search engine then engages and returns items that match the query.	2	all of the requisition items that are going to be ordered from a single vendor and creates a purchase order for that vendor. Then it pulls all the items
2 3 4	search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.  And the search engine then engages and returns items	2 3 4	all of the requisition items that are going to be ordered from a single vendor and creates a purchase
2 3 4 5	search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.  And the search engine then engages and returns items that match the query.  Q Did you examine a Lawson software program that	2 3 4 5	all of the requisition items that are going to be ordered from a single vendor and creates a purchase order for that vendor. Then it pulls all the items that go to another vendor and creates a separate
2 3 4 5 6	search using a characteristic of a drop down menu.  And the search engine then engages and returns items that match the query.  Q Did you examine a Lawson software program that permits a user of a Lawson system to perform that	2 3 4 5 6	all of the requisition items that are going to be ordered from a single vendor and creates a purchase order for that vendor. Then it pulls all the items that go to another vendor and creates a separate purchase order for the second vendor and so on until
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or items in the item master? 1

2 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, could you say that

3

4 THE COURT: Lagree. Thank you.

5 Q Is a vendor associated with the item data for items in the

itam master? 6

A It is. The item number in the item master file serves as

a link to an entry in the vendor item table that identifies the

9 vendor. So once you have the item number, you have a link to

10 the description in the item master, all the fields that

11 describe the item, and that link also gets you the name of the

vendor and the vendor price agreement data out of the vendor 12

item table. 13

14 THE COURT: Is the item master and the vendor item

table, in your view, the only aspect of the Lawson systems that 15

are accused that meets the definition of catalog? 16

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor. 17

18 THE COURT: All right.

Q So together, the item master with the data that you 19

20 identified along with this vendor item table that identifies

21 the vendor together, it's your view that that constitutes a

catalog under the Court's construction? 22

23 A That's correct.

> is that right? A Yes.

A I believe they do, yes.

A I'm sure we will

the vendor item table?

24 Q We also have this Punchout procurement system; correct?

Lawson works with its Punchout partners to create such that users of the Lawson system that have the Punchout procurement

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether the catalog data

meets the definition of the Court's claim term catalog?

Q We'll be coming back to that; is that right?

available at these Punchout partners that Lawson utilizes also

THE COURT: Then your opinion of what in the Lawson

THE WITNESS: You are correct. Your Honor. The item

master and vendor item table would be an instance of a catalog

within the Lawson system. These Punchout catalogs are

Q Okay. Why don't we go then to page 46 of Plaintiff's

Exhibit 112, and there's a heading there that says, what are

UNSPSC codes. You referenced those several times, so why don't

external. They are an additional instance of catalogs.

system infringes is not confined only to -- excuse me. Your

definition of catalog is not confined to the item master plus

opinion of what in the Lawson system meets the Court's

module can go out to these special websites and purchase items;

We do. 25

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So we've talked about these at a high level. It's really

time now to define them. So in these first two paragraphs of

this document, Lawson has incorporated the usage of UNSPSC

codes which is a standardized way of categorizing items that

people use in commerce.

6 The UNSPSC codes were developed by the United Nations in

association with Dunn & Bradstreet. The codes have four

levels: Segment, family, class, and commodity. These levels

create an item hierarchy and allows the user to search, for

each level, for items in the item master file. 10

Q So there's an example here of this segment, family, class,

12 and commodity and a description using that. Can you tell us

then, so how do you employ these four levels to identify a 13

14

15 A Sure. So in this UNSPSC classification code, the four

levels, segment, family, class, and commodity, are each 16

represented by a two-digit number. So for the segment, for

18 example, the encodings could be 00 through 99. Each of those,

or most of those anyway, have been predefined to be a market 19

segment, segment meaning a large grouping of items, products,

21 and services

22 If the encoding is 44, then you can see from the table

that's the general segment of office equipment. So if you did 23

a search for 44000000, you would be looking at items in office 24

25 equipment.

616

Q And you indicated there's this specialized website that

Now, that's a lot of items. So it's hierarchical. If you

add the family designation, two digits there, 00 to 99, you

narrow it down. So if the code is 4410, you've narrowed it

from office equipment to office machines. If the code is 4411,

you've narrowed it within office equipment down to computer

supplies

So now let's take the example 4412 under office equipment.

We're now narrowing it to office supplies, but we can become

more specific by adding more digits. So if I add the two-digit

class, if I added 15, then I'm talking about the type of office

11 supplies that are mailing supplies; if the code is 16, writing

12 implements. So if my code so far is 441216, I'm talking about

13 writing implements.

14 If I go down to the commodity level, the full eight

15 digits. I get to a finer-grained description of items. So if

that commodity code is 01, it's mechanical pencils, 02 is black

17 stylus pens, 03 is black pens. So if I wanted to search for

black pens. I could put in the code 44121603, and what I would 18

get back is a listing of all of the black pens in the item

20 master database from all the vendors that have put item data

21 there.

22

THE COURT: Put item data where?

THE WITNESS: That using vendor catalog load program

we see what Lawson has to say with respect to these codes.

23

24

provided by Lawson, catalog items from the vendor has been put

618

MR. ROBERTSON: I don't know who he's going 1 2 to question about it. 3 THE COURT: I'm sure he's going to question Dr. Weaver based on what he said. Not because I'm 4 prescient or anything. 5 MR. ROBERTSON: I guess I don't have an 6 7 objection to that. THE COURT: Well, good then. We solved 9 something. 10 Raise the blinds so that in the morning it 11 will be open. 12 All right. I think that's everything. And you don't expect to finish tomorrow, is that right, 13 Mr. Robertson? You don't expect to finish tomorrow, is that what your situation is? MR. ROBERTSON: I do not, sir, I expect Mr. 16 McDonald might have a half an hour or 45 minutes of 17 18 cross-examination. THE COURT: If you ask your questions bullet 19 20 points, 30 minutes is plenty. Once you get beyond 21 that, the expert bets you is generally what happens. 22 All right. Okay. So we're not going on Monday. You're going back on Tuesday. Thank you very much. Hope you feel better, all of you. Don't bring 25 anything else up here. 740 1 (The proceedings were adjourned at 5:15 p.m.) 3 6 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25

## 2011.01.12 Trial Transcript Day 6 1/12/2011 3:47:00 PM

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	N THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		1190
2 F0	OR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND DIVISION		1 PROCEEDINGS
4			2
5	:		THE CLERK: Civil action number 3:09CV00620, ePlus,
6 ePLUS			4 Incorporated, versus Lawson Software, Incorporated. Mr. Scott
7 vs.	: 3:09CV620 :		5 L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt, Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, Mr.
, vs.	:		6 Michael G. Strapp represent the plaintiff.
8 LAWS	ON SOFTWARE, INC. : January 12, 2011		7 Mr. Daniel W. McDonald, Mr. Dabney J. Carr, IV, Ms.
9	·		8 Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, and Mr. William D. Schultz represent
10			9 the defendant. Are counsel ready to proceed?
11 12	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE JURY TRIAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE		10 MR. ROBERTSON: Plaintiff is, Your Honor.
13 l	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY		11 MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.
14 ΔΡΡΕΔ	RANCES:		12 THE COURT: All right. You said you wanted to see me
15	INAMOLO.		13 before the jury comes in.
	. Robertson, Esquire		14 MR. McDONALD: Yeah, there's basically three issues
	I G. Strapp, Esquire r A. Albert, Esquire		15 we wanted to raise.
17 David N	Л. Young, Esquire		16 THE COURT: The court reporters always can hear
	in Procter, LLP w York Avenue NW		17 better if you come to the lectern.
Suite 90	00		18 MR. McDONALD: There's basically three issues that we
	ngton, D.C. 20001 . Merritt, Esquire		19 wanted to raise this morning. One is our third witness in our
	in & Barton, LLP		20 case that we start today is Ms. Raleigh.
21 909 Eas Suite 12	st Main Street		21 THE COURT: Third witness in what?
	ond, Virginia 23219-3095		22 MR. McDONALD: In our case when we start presenting
Counse	el for the plaintiff		23 our case today. We have Mr. Richard Lawson first, Mr.
23 24	Peppy Peterson, RPR		24 Christopherson second, and then Hannah Raleigh was supposed to
	Official Court Reporter		25 come back and be third today.
25	United States District Court		*
		1189	11
	1189		1191
1 APPEA	RANCES: (cont'g)		
	/ J. Carr, IV, Esquire		1 She was supposed to be back last night from New York,
			She was supposed to be back last night from New York, and New York is getting hammered real bad by this blizzard.
	an Sanders, LLP		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3 Troutma	an Sanders, LLP an Sanders Building		2 and New York is getting hammered real bad by this blizzard.
3 Troutma 1001 H	an Sanders, LLP an Sanders Building axall Point		<ul> <li>and New York is getting hammered real bad by this blizzard.</li> <li>She's trying to get another flight, but her flight is not going</li> </ul>
3 Troutma 1001 Ha 4 Richmo	an Sanders, LLP an Sanders Building		<ul> <li>and New York is getting hammered real bad by this blizzard.</li> <li>She's trying to get another flight, but her flight is not going</li> <li>to get her here until after the trial day is over today. So</li> </ul>
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# 2011.01.12 Trial Transcript Day 6 1/12/2011 3:47:00 PM

		1468			1470
1	back to me with "published" first meaning, to issue		1	think generally known was in several of the	
2	(printed or otherwise reproduced textual or graphic		2	dictionaries that you indicated. I think that's more	
3	material) for sale, and (2) to make publicly or		3	appropriate.	
4	generally known. Those are the first two. And then		4	Remember, "published" still has to be read in	
5	there's a third one, to issue newspapers, books, etc		5	context of the patent, and we're talking about	
6	and then fourth is to have one's work published.		6	electronic data here. So when you take electronic	
7			7	data, and you put it in a vendor catalog database,	
8	And that's very typical of these other definitions.		8	you're not making something publicly known, you're	
9	THE COURT: American Heritage, 4th edition,		9	just taking that data that has been made generally	
10	says, No. 1, To prepare an issue (printed material).		10	known or disclosed by the vendor, and then you're	
11			11		
	For public distribution or sale. (2) To bring to the		12	loading it into the database.	
12 13	public attention, announce.		13	Now, who does that loading or how it's	
	The Merriam Webster New Edition says, "To			modified in any way is not relevant to "generally	
14	make generally known, announce publicly." Second one,		14	known" or "disclose."	
15	"To produce or release literature, information,		15	Publicly now would suddenly become another	
16	musical scores or sometimes recordings or art for sale		16	non-infringement gotcha that we've been talking about.	
17	to the public."		17	THE COURT: Well, go ahead, Mr. McDonald.	
18	The Pocket Oxford American Dictionary, did		18	MR. McDONALD: Okay.	
19	y'all bring these with you or did you stimulate		19	THE COURT: Anything else?	
20	business		20	MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, just to be clear	
21	MR. McDONALD: This was stimulated in		21	as well, speaking of gotchas, as Mr. Robertson said,	
22	Richmond, Virginia, local economy, Your Honor.		22	basically, he's the one that's trying to turn this	
23	THE COURT: The first one is "Prepare and		23	into a gotcha. I'm fine going to the jury on a fair	
24	issue a book, newspaper, piece of music for public		24	and ordinary meaning. He's the one who is trying to	
1	hook newspaper or journal as to make it generally	1469	1	issues of how the accused database, the item master	1471
1	book, newspaper or journal as to make it generally known." (3) "Formally appounce to read an edict or a	1469	1	issues of how the accused database, the item master,	1471
2	known." (3) "Formally announce to read an edict or a	1469	2	came into being."	1471
2	known." (3) "Formally announce to read an edict or a marriage ban."	1469	2	came into being."  These are clearly facts that are relevant	1471
2 3 4	known." (3) "Formally announce to read an edict or a marriage ban."  MR. McDONALD: That last one, I don't think	1469	2 3 4	came into being."  These are clearly facts that are relevant here. What if the vendor was the one who had selected	1471
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			12 Trial Transcript Day 6 1/12/2011 3:4	
		1472		1474
1	says. And that's not a fair reading of the patent.	1	inconsistent	
2	So maybe he's right that none of this comes in, that	2	THE COURT: Everything that your customers	
3	to the extent it is relevant, it's only marginally	3	look for is something that a vendor sells because what	
4	relevant, and it's too confusing to the jury to have	4	happens is when they use your system, your customer	
5	to sort through all of this who put the material into	5	goes to buy it from the vendor who is selling it to	
6	the system, the structure that you all have	6	them, and a requisition is made, a purchase order is	
7	constructed, that is the Lawson system.	7	made, and it goes to the vendor, and that's a typical	
8	MR. McDONALD: But we're talking about the	8	sale, isn't it? It's a sale purchase. That's what it	
9	item master as being the thing that's being accused as	9	is.	
10	being multiple catalogs, Your Honor, and I think as a	10	MR. McDONALD: The point is what's a catalog	
11	fact matter, we should be able to show that doesn't	11	and what's not. That's what I'm talking about, and	
12	satisfy this definition. The definition starts off by	12	the shopping list is not a catalog. If I come up with	
13	talking about an organized collection. That's the	13	a list of requisition items that I want to buy, that's	
14	noun here. And then it goes on to say that's why it	14	not a catalog. That's not how these patents use that.	
15	has to be published by a vendor. And that's very	15	They call them requisitions. They call them purchase	
16	consistent with the patent. Any other way is	16	orders. They call them something different from a	
17	inconsistent.	17	catalog. And that's my concern that if we go too far	
18	THE COURT: I'm going to tell you now that	18	on reconstruing the construction, that it's going to	
19	you're not free to argue simply that you just	19	lead the jury to	
20	argued that the only thing that's covered by the claim	20	THE COURT: You reconstruing the	
21	construction is a Sears catalog that is put into the	21	construction, I think. So anyway I think what I'm	
22	system. And if that's what your theory is, you lose.	22		
23	And I'm going to find that you lose as a matter of law	23	then is: On what the ordinary meaning is, do you know	
24	because that isn't what it's all about.	24	of any case that says the Court can't instruct them on	
25	And I think if that's what you're trying to	25	what the ordinary meaning is?	
		1473		1475
1	do, then I think the answer is that Rule 403 keeps	1	MR. McDONALD: I'm not sure. We'll have to	
2	that whole line of evidence out. If that's what	2	look for that, Your Honor. I'm not an aware of any	
3	you're thinking, forget it, because it ain't going to	3	case at this point.	
4	happen. If you argue that in front of the jury, I'm	4	THE COURT: I don't know why it wouldn't be	
5	going to tell the jury that that isn't permissible and	5	appropriate if there's a dispute about it. And you're	
6	I'll sustain a motion to strike it because it never	6	offering Defendant's 371. I assume you did it in good	
7	was intended to do that.	7	faith believing that it was appropriate to do that.	
8	We may not have done the best job of claim	8	So I think I'm going to give it. I'm going to look at	
9	construction here. I don't know. But in any event,	9	these definitions, if you don't mind loaning me your	
10	whatever is going to happen is that we're not going to	10	books for the evening.	
11	convert this into something that it wasn't and is not	11	Now, the real issue is: Can you ask these	
12	reasonably intended.	12	questions? Why is it that this approach as shown in	
13	MR. McDONALD: You have that Markman	13	item information changes, which I think Mr. Robertson	
14	transcript, and if you take a look at that, you'll see	14	just read into the record in its entirety in the first	
15	that I was definitely talking about the issue that we	15	three blocks, I don't know that you read the last	
16	have to have a definition that's consistent with the	16	three the last block. It says, "Customer loads new	
17	patent and consistent with the ordinary meaning of	17	info into Lawson database." And then it goes to item	
18	catalog that will exclude something like a shopping	18	location, item master, and vendor item. I think	
19	list or a list of products somebody buys instead of	19	that's now the whole thing is in the record.	
20	something somebody sells. That was all on the table	20	-	
	· ·	21	whether the vendor changes the information to the new	
	at the Markman.			
21	at the Markman.  And if we go too far the other way with the		•	
21 22	And if we go too far the other way with the	22	electronic format?	
21 22 23	And if we go too far the other way with the definition, Your Honor, I think we start grabbing	22 23	electronic format?  MR. McDONALD: Because we're showing the	
21 22	And if we go too far the other way with the	22	electronic format?	

	1490
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COL	
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGING RICHMOND DIVISION	INIA 1 PROCEEDINGS
THE INITIAL PROPERTY.	2
·	3 THE CLERK: Civil action number 3:09CV620, ePlus,
ePLUS, INC. : Civil Action No.	4 Incorporated, versus Lawson Software, Incorporated. Mr. Scott
: 3:09CV620	5 L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt, Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, and
VS. :	6 Mr. Michael G. Strapp represent the plaintiff.
LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC. : Janua	ary 13, 2011 7 Mr. Daniel W. McDonald, Mr. Dabney J. Carr, IV, Ms.
:	8 Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, and Mr. William D. Schultz represent
)	9 the defendant. Are counsel ready to proceed?
COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE JUF	RY TRIAL
2 BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT	E. PAYNE
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AN 4	
APPEARANCES:	12 THE COURT: Do you need to see me about something
Scott L. Robertson, Esquire	13 before the jury comes in?
6 Michael G. Strapp, Esquire	MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor. You had asked us to
Jennifer A. Albert, Esquire	15 take a look at those appendices with respect to our motion on
7 David M. Young, Esquire Goodwin Procter, LLP	this implementation on a customer-by-customer basis.
901 New York Avenue NW	17 THE COURT: Yeah.
Suite 900	18 MR. ROBERTSON: We have done that, and the reason I
9 Washington, D.C. 20001 D Craig T. Merritt, Esquire	19 raised it, Your Honor, is one of the witnesses that's going to
Christian & Barton, LLP	20 be called this morning is Ms. Hannah Raleigh. You may recall
1 909 East Main Street Suite 1200	21 she testified once already. She is involved with Lawson
2 Richmond, Virginia 23219-3095	22 Professional Services that has to do that has responsibility
Counsel for the plaintiff	23 for implementation of the Lawson software products, and we're
3 4 Peppy Peterson, RPR	24 concerned that she's going to be getting into areas in and
Official Court Reporter	25 presenting testimony that Lawson is going to contend are
5 United States District Court	
	1491
1491	1493
APPEARANCES: (cont'g)	defenses to infringement later that are directly implicated by
Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esquire	2 that interrogatory number 24.
Troutman Sanders, LLP	3 What I have provided Your Honor with is the
Troutman Sanders Building	4 appendices that were referenced in the answers to the
1001 Haxall Point Richmond, Virginia 23219	5 interrogatories, the transcript from the March 26th hearing,
Richmond, Virginia 23219  Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire	
Barrior III MoBoriala, Loquiro	6 tolophonia boaring on the motion to compal, and the relevant
Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire	6 telephonic hearing on the motion to compel, and the relevant
Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire	7 citations to the transcript where this issue came up, and I do
	7 citations to the transcript where this issue came up, and I do 8 want to continue to press the motion, Your Honor.
William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street	7 citations to the transcript where this issue came up, and I do 8 want to continue to press the motion, Your Honor. 9 We do think that the answers, even with the
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		2011	.01.1	3 Trial Transcript Day 7 1/13/2011 3:01:0	00 PM
		1518			1520
1	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I don't know, Bill, if you can		1	that you may see.	
2	highlight that item column.		2	Q What kinds of items do you see here?	
3	Q Can you tell us what that is, Mr. Christopherson?		3	A Clearly, I've got some, looks like it's a little bit	
4	A We've been referring to that's kind of the Lawson item		4	fuzzy in mine also, Your Honor, so	
5	number or the customer part number.		5	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Bill, could we blow up some of	
6	Q Is that something that well, who creates that item		6	those maybe, blow up that description column or somehow make	
7	number?		7	those bigger and easier to see?	
8	A The customer does.		8	Q Is that better?	
9	Q Does it ever come from the vendor?		9	A Sure. It looks like there's some sort of a surgical tape	
10	A No, it does not.		10	dispenser, different amounts on each one of those, ten or	
11	Q Let's go on to the next column. It has a heading		11	20 yards, some strips. Those are probably Band-Aids, or we	
12	description?		12	might refer to them as Band-Aids, but obviously they don't in	
13	A Uh-huh.		13	this case. Some needles, varying lengths.	
14	Q What is that?		14	Q Looks like maybe shoe covers?	
15	A That's what we've been referring to as the item		15	A Yes, some shoe covers down there, some surgical masks,	
16	description.		16	there's some gloves, there's a gown, there's a scalpel, another	
17	Q And then what is the column, the next column over? I		17	type of tape. There's some syringes. So a wide selection of	
18	think it says tracked. Can you explain what that is?		18	things, some related, some not related. The shunt, probably	
19	A Yes. That has to do with if well, in the item master,		19	not related to the shoe covers, for instance.	
20	we have two types of items. We have those that we don't keep		20	Q Is item master organized by related items?	
21	in stock, what we call nonstock items. Those are items that		21	A You know, if you look at this, you've got items numbers	
22	when we need them, we always have to go purchase them.		22	going 1,007, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, and it's I haven't	
23	Then we have our stock items and whether or not we're		23	looked at them all, but they appear to be almost in	
24	tracking the stock of those items, thus tracked, and that has		24	alphabetical order. I see now where 1,026 is not there, but as	
25	to do with tracking that order and not the order, but rather		25	I said	
		1519			1521
1	the inventory and making aure that we're always going to have	1313		THE COURT: What was the question?	1321
1	the inventory and making sure that we're always going to have		1	THE COURT: What was the question?	
2	enough on hand.		2	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: The question was, is item master	
3	This particular case, you've got medical instruments. You		3	organized by related items.	
4	want to make sure that you got someone going into surgery,		4	THE COURT: Yes or no?	
5	you've got the equipment, the supplies that you need for that		5	THE WITNESS: No, it's not.	
6	surgery before that surgery actually starts or the medical		6	Q Are items in item master organized by vendor?	
7	procedure.		7	A No, they are not.	
8	Q Where does the tracking information come from?		8	Q Why not?	
9	A Tracking information, that's housed within inventory		9	A Vendor doesn't come into the item master or the ITEMMAST	
10	control or IC.		10	table at all.	
11	Q The screen shot we're looking at here, where did the item		11	Q Is this customer's item master database ever published by	
12	description information come from?		12	a vendor?	
13	A The item description can come from the customer.		13	A Can you say that again?	
14	Generally they'll put it in terms that they understand. In		14	Q Is a customer's item master database ever published by a	
15	particular, a lot of the hospitals will have terms that are		15	vendor?	
16	very similar between hospitals, between locations.		16	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, Your Honor, calls for	
17	Take nurses today are very short-supplied within the US,		17	legal conclusion.	
18	and as a result, it's quite often that nurses are having to go		18	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It does not, Your Honor. I'm	
19	from hospital to hospital even in different companies. They'll		19	asking him to use the ordinary meanings of those terms. They	
20	work different shifts different places. They need to know		20	are not claim terms. I'm just asking for his understanding	
21	basically standardized ways of the way things are being		21	based upon his experience working at Lawson and working with	
22	identified.		22	these products.	
23	Q Is this a typical list of items that you see in an item		23	MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor knows that there's a	
24	master database?		24	dispute with respect to this, and there's a	
25	A For modical unit was. This would be some of the items		25	TUE COURT. Maybe we need to tall the jump what the	

25 A For medical unit, yes. This would be some of the items

THE COURT: Maybe we need to tell the jury what the

object on that. This gentlemen's supplied no report, no 1 ordinary claim term is -- I mean what the ordinary meaning is 2 and he needs to explain what he understands the ordinary Rule 26 disclosure. I think it's inappropriate. meaning is. Or maybe I need to do it. Are you finished, Mrs. 3 THE COURT: Well, it is his opinion, I think; isn't Stoll-DeBell? it? 4 5 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We can ask Mr. Christopher --MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think it's a fact. 6 THE COURT: He doesn't define what the ordinary 6 THE COURT: It can't be a fact. It's his opinion as meaning is, does he? He defines what his meaning is. So I to what the facts are: right? 7 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It's using the definition he --8 define -- should I go ahead and tell the jury what the ordinary THE COURT: Do you want it in as an opinion, because 9 meaning is now if that's what the guestion is? 9 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, I think it's 10 10 11 appropriate to let him answer with his understanding. He works MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes. then. with these products every day. He works with customers. He 12 THE COURT: It's not going to come in just as a fact. 12 already laid his foundation for that, and I'm just asking --It's his opinion. 13 13 14 THE COURT: If he gives the definition of what his 14 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Then, yes. 15 understanding is but it's not what the usual meaning is, it's 15 THE COURT: There are two kinds of people who can not the same. Then it confuses the jury, doesn't it? 16 give opinions. One are experts. He's not qualified as an 16 17 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think it's up to the jury to 17 expert, so he's not giving an opinion as an expert. 18 decide what the ordinary meaning is, and we've already heard 18 Lay people, such as you and me, can give opinions about matters as well. They can do that if it will help you testimony from the witnesses what their understanding of that 19 19 20 ordinary meaning is, and now we're going to ask Mr. 20 decide a fact that is in issue or if it will help you 21 Christopherson what his understanding is. And I believe it's 21 understand the evidence and if it is based reasonably on their 22 up to the jury to ultimately decide what that is, 22 THE COURT: Who testified to that? 23 23 It is up to you to decide whether, in listening to MS\_STOLL-DeBELL: Dr Weaver 24 24 the testimony, his opinion on this matter is based reasonably 25 THE COURT: No. He didn't testify what published by on his perception, and if you -- and you can give it such 1523 1525 a vendor meant. weight as you choose or none if you choose which is an 1 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I believe he did, Your Honor. instruction I'll tell you about later. Do you want to ask him THE COURT: He was asked a different question. I'm what his opinion is? 3 going to tell the jury what the definition is. That's enough. MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes. Published by a vendor is used in the definition of the claim Q Using the definition the Court just gave for published by term catalog, product catalog. Published simply means to make a vendor, is the customer's item master database ever published 6 generally known. Published by a vendor simply means that at by a vendor? 8 some point in time, a vendor, such as a supplier, a A If you looked at the entire --THE COURT: I think the answer is yes or no to start 9 manufacturer, a distributor has made generally known or has 10 disclosed an organized collection of items or associated with, and then if she wants you to explain it, she can, but the information, preferably but not necessarily including a part jury will understand your opinion better if you preface it by 11 number, price, catalog number, vendor name, vendor ID, textual giving them the guidepost from which to make the assessment if 12 12 description of the item and images relating to the item. there's any further explanation she asks you for. Yes or no? 13 That's what the general meaning of the term is. I'll have that 14 THE WITNESS: No. THE COURT: Do you want to ask him to explain that? 15 in writing for you. 15 16 Q Okay, Mr. Christopherson, using that definition of 16 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes. published by a vendor, I'm going to ask my question again and Q Please explain your no answer. 17 17 ask that you answer it using that definition. 18 18 A Sure. Looking at the screen that we were just talking 19 THE COURT: You are going to ask him for his opinion; 19 about, item number, a vendor could not have published that 20 is that what you are doing? 20 because they never had access to it. That's from the customer. 21 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I don't think it's an opinion, but 21 Tracked, that's another one where the vendors would love to if it is, it's a lay opinion based upon his experience and what have the customers have everything in stock. That comes at a 23 he's seen and what he does in his job. 23 cost to the customer, and they don't want to do that. They may MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I think it's still have items that are low turnover, they only use maybe once or 24 24 calling for a legal conclusion from a lay witness, so I would twice a year.

1 There's many other fields that are in the item master. Q Do Lawson's customers maintain the item master database in private? 2 We've talked about some of them. You know, catalog number, the 2 vendor's part number or its number, the manufacturer number, 3 Α Yes clearly those came from the -- the manufacturer came from the 4 MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, relevancy, Your Honor, 5 manufacturer, and the vendor number came from the vendor, and MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, it goes to --6 those were in their catalogs at some point in time. The THE COURT: What does that have to do with anything? MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think it goes to whether it's 7 description generally --THE COURT: Those did come from a vendor? published by a vendor, whether it meets your definition --9 THE WITNESS: What did come from --THE COURT: No. I don't think so. Objection THE COURT: Those that you just testified to --10 10 sustained. Disregard the answer, please. 11 THE WITNESS: Did come from the vender, but -MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Can we go to, Bill, PX-363, and 12 THE COURT: So they were published by a vendor? 12 I'm going to want to see page that ends in 942297. THE WITNESS: Those particular items, right. MR. ROBERTSON: I'm sorry, Ms. Stoll-DeBell, what 13 13 THE COURT: Thank you. 14 14 page? 15 THE WITNESS: Where I was differentiating, she was 15 THE COURT: What exhibit are we on? saving the item master, that, in itself, all the fields were 16 THE CLERK: 363. 16 17 not, and that's why I was really struggling with the yes or no, MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Actually I need to get you a 18 Your Honor 18 better page THE COURT: I know, but the jury have a right to Q Let's go to the page ending in 942297. 19 19 THE COURT: 297, the last three digits? 20 understand what people's opinions are before they start talking 20 21 about them 21 MS\_STOLL-DeBFILL Yes THE WITNESS: Lappreciate that. 22 Q What is this, Mr. Christopherson? 22 THE COURT: Then they understand what they're being That is the login screen to get into the Lawson system 23 23 24 told 24 requiring a user name and a password. Q Do a lot of fields come from the customer in item master? Q So when a customer or when anyone wants to use Lawson 25 1527 1529 A Most of the fields software, do they need to have a user name and password? 1 MR. ROBERTSON: Object to the form of the question; MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, Your Honor, relevancy. MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It goes to his opinion, support vague, ambiguous as to a lot of fields. 3 Q Do most of the fields in item master come from the for his opinion as to whether item master is -- meets the definition of catalog as defined --MR. ROBERTSON: Same objection. Your Honor. I mean. THE COURT: I don't understand why, the fact that 6 if we want to be specific, there's hundred of fields. somebody needs a password to get in and use it. Q Mr. Christopherson, are there hundreds of fields in item MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think it goes to whether item master is made generally known or not. master? 9 10 A No. there's not. 10 THE COURT: The issue is not whether item master is Q How many fields are in item master? 11 made generally known. It's whether the things that are listed 11 A I don't recall, but there's under 100. in item master are made generally known, isn't it? 12 12 13 THE COURT: So there are a lot, I mean between 0 and 13 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Well. I think --14 100? 14 THE COURT: The issue is what's in the item master, 15 THE WITNESS: Yes Your Honor 15 not whether item master is made generally known as I understand 16 THE COURT: Is it closer to a hundred than it is to the way you all have tried the case, so objection sustained. zero, or close to zero than it is to a hundred? 17 Q For a user to gain access to see what information is in 17 THE WITNESS: It's probably pretty close to 50 18 18 item master, do they need to use login credentials as shown on 19 roughly 19 this screen? 20 THE COURT: So there are 50. You can handle that on 20 MR. ROBERTSON: Same objection, Your Honor. cross-examination, Mr. Robertson, Overruled 21 THE COURT: It may be admissible for a different 21 22 MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 purpose. Besides that, Dr. Weaver has already testified about 23 Q Would you say a majority of those 50 come from the 23 putting in the user name that says Lawson, and then he said, we put in our password. So it may be appropriate, but it's not 24 24 customer? A I would say from the customer it is clearly a majority. appropriate for -- the previous question wasn't. All right,

overruled 1 2 Q Do you need me to ask that again? A Yes, please Q In order for a user or anyone to gain access and see what information is in the item master database, do they need to

enter a user name and password?

A Yes, at a minimum.

Q Okay, I'm going to change topics slightly,

9 Mr. Christopherson, and I want to talk about how item

information is loaded into the customer's Lawson databases. 10

11 Are there different ways that item information can be loaded

into the item master database? 12

A Yes, there are. 13

Q What are those different ways at a high level?

A You start with the most basic which would be just key in

the items. Someone such as a buyer for an organization working 16

17 in the purchasing department could just sit in inventory

18 screens and just type in all the required fields. That would

be the easiest way, particularly if you are just entering in 19

20

21 Q So is it safe to call that a manual entry of item

information? 22

A Sure. 23

6

Q. Are there tools that I awson offers that can be used to

import information into the database?

court, and the objection has been overruled, and I'm going to

allow questioning, but, Mr. Robertson is not going to stand up

and object to every question about this particular

demonstrative exhibit because it would then interrupt the flow

of your hearing and understanding, but his objection is

preserved under the terms previously articulated yesterday, Mr.

Robertson.

MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you, sir.

9 Q Okay, Mr. Christopherson, can you see that?

Yes, I can. 10

Q Does this describe essentially a three-step process for

loading item information into the customer's Lawson database? 12

Yes, it does 13

Q What is the first step? Does it have a nickname that you

use to identify this first step?

A Sure. In fact, all three steps, collectively we just call 16

that the ETL process, and that's very standard within the

18 computer industry

19 Q E stand for?

A E stands for extraction.

21 Q What does T stand for?

22 Transformation or transform.

And what about L? 23

24 A Load

Q Let's talk about the extraction step. Where is that shown

1531

A Absolutely. There's a PO 536. 1

Q Are there third-party tools that can used --

THE COURT: PO or field?

THE WITNESS: PO 536.

THE COURT: And that is a what? THE WITNESS: We've referred to it as. I think, about

three different ways so far in court, but it's a way to load

vendor agreements was one it's been called, a catalog load, I

think or something very similar to that. 9

10 THE COURT: All right.

11 THE WITNESS: Kind of a couple different names.

Q Are there third-party party tools that can be used to load 12

13 item information into the item master database?

A Sure. You could use the SQL tools -- structure query

15 language is what SQL stands for -- provided by the database

16 providers, so Oracle or IBM for DB-2, for instance.

Q Did you create a demonstrative exhibit that will help

explain the process that's used to load item information into 18

19 the item master database?

20

21

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Bill, can we put that up, please.

MR. ROBERTSON: I'm just going object for the record 22

23 on this. This is the demonstrative we talked about vesterday.

Lunderstand the Court's ruling. 24

THE COURT: Yes, I've already dealt with this out of

on this demonstrative?

Very first step

Q And you can actually maybe even touch it and put a little

arrow maybe.

5 THE CLERK: What is the number of this exhibit?

THE COURT: It's not. It's a demonstrative.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

Q Tell us how the extraction step works.

A The extraction step, basically that's the vendor. The

customer will ask for the items that they want or maybe the

entire catalog. That catalog is generally today going to be

12 housed in a database at the vendor's site. Could also be a CD

14 They need to get that data from the vendor's system

15 extracted into some form, email message or a flat file -- when

I say flat file, I mean CSV file -- and send that over to the

17

18 Q And then the next step is the transformation step?

19 Transformation, correct

20 Is that shown in the middle box of this slide?

A That's correct. That's this one. 21

Q Looks like there are sort of four sub steps that are a

23 part of that?

A Correct. 24

Q Okay. What is the first sub step that is part of the

1533

So you are familiar with Lawson's policies? 1 transformation process? Ω 2 A So you get the file from the vendor, and now you're going Correct. to go through and select what do you really want in your item Is it Lawson's policy to encourage customers to load all master. Just because you negotiated prices on a hundred items. of the item information they receive from a vendor into the 5 you may not want actually the hundred loaded. You may only item master database? want 80. Maybe it's 99. Maybe it's all 100. Or the vendor 6 MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, relevancy, Your Honor. 6 sent you the entire catalog, and you may not want to load that THE COURT: Overruled. 8 entire catalog. You go through and select what you want out of 9 that, identify those that you really want to keep and continue What does Lawson encourage its customers to do? 10 When a customer comes up with that sort of an idea, myself 11 Q Do you encourage your customers to select all of the items personally and actually other members of my team, because it's 12 that a vendor may send as part of the extraction step? 12 not always me interacting with the customers, but obviously MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, lacks foundation. I've got --13 13 14 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: It doesn't, Your Honor. I think 14 THE COURT: That disqualifies the answer because he's he already testified at length actually about all of his 15 now -- he was asked, and the answer is nonresponsive. He was 15 customer interactions as part of his job. 16 asked about whether there's a policy and is there a policy. If 16 17 THE COURT: Well, are you asking him has he ever, or he does it, that doesn't make it a policy, and the fact that 18 are you asking has any of Lawson's sales force ever? 18 maybe one or two other people may do it doesn't make it a MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I'm asking him. Does he encourage 19 19 policy 20 20 A policy is something that's adopted by the company, 21 THE COURT: And what relevance is that? 21 and either they have the policy or they don't have the policy, MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I think he works with Lawson's 22 or -- and then if you've got another issue, you can get into 22 that, but policies -- he's disqualified himself from answering 23 customers. 23 THE COURT: I know that 24 24 that question with the policy because he said it's based on his 25 MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Okay, and so it goes to whether 25 practice. 1535 1537 the item master database is -- meets the definition of catalog Q Mr. Christopherson, are you aware of the policy that 1 Lawson has regarding selecting item information to load into as set forth by the Court THE COURT: So it's offered -- is what his practice 3 the item master database? is offered to whether or not Lawson's product meets the Yes. definition? Can you answer the question about what is that policy? 5 5 MS\_STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, and how Lawson talks with its THE COURT: Just what is the policy. 6 customers and how it instructs its customers to use --A The policy is that we will first ask the customer why do 8 THE COURT: He said he hadn't got a foundation. You you want to do that. We want to establish what the asked him to testify about his own personal practice, and it's 9 9 requirements are. Inevitably what we find out --10 not -- it's of marginal relevance, but it's confusing and 10 THE COURT: No. You're going to have to take hold of leaves open the door to a lot of other responses that will 11 the examination, because we have -- this kind of testimony, 11 just, that would delay the trial, confuse the jury, and make a self-starting, rambling testimony creates all kinds of 12 12 difficult situation for the jury already more difficult. So 13 problems, and we're in a question that has been objected to, 13 I'm going to sustain the objection for lack of foundation. 14 Mrs. Stoll-DeBell, and he was asked about the policy. 15 Q Mr. Christopherson, are you familiar in your job with 15 He said what the policy was, and then he goes on and 16 Lawson's practices and its instructions to its customers on how gives a lot of other information, and that isn't responsive to to load item information into the item master database? 17 the question, and it doesn't give Mr. -- and the reason for all 17 MR. ROBERTSON: Objection. Your Honor. this is that Mr. Robertson, your opponent, has the right to 18 18 19 THE COURT: The question is -- what is your objection 19 object to a question, and if the witness is self-animating 20 to that question? 20 everything, he doesn't have that opportunity and we have to 21 MR. ROBERTSON: Relevancy. 21 move to strike the testimony, and then we have to ask the jury 22 THE COURT: It's what he does. Overruled. She's to do the difficult thing and disregard that which has been 23 trying to lay the foundation to which you objected, I think. 23 said. So let's get hold of it. MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes, Your Honor, 24 24 Now, Mr. Christopherson, listen to the question. You

A Yes, I am.

answer the question. Just answer the question. Don't

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		1538			1540
1	elaborate on it, and then Ms. Stoll-DeBell, if she wants more		1	A It's modified for usually two purposes. One, if the	
2	information, will ask you another question on that or another		2	description is greater than 30 characters, the field only holds	
3	topic; okay?		3	30 characters, and you want to have something that reasonably	
4	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.		4	describes the item that your users would know is the item that	
5	Q Is Lawson's policy to instruct its customers to only load		5	you are trying to purchase or requisition on.	
6	the item information for those items that it's going to		6	But also what we'll have, as I said earlier, is many of	
7	actually use or purchase?		7	the institutions or the customers will actually come up with	
8	A Yes.		8	standard terminology for the items to help they can do	
9	Q The second sub step on this demonstrative says, adding		9	searches quicker, and it helps their employees as they move	
10	additional item information. What additional item information		10	around in the organization.	
11	can be added in this step?		11	Q What about price, is that a modified information?	
12	A The item number that the customer would be using, that's		12	A The price is typically going to come from	
13	one. Whether or not there's going to be tracking, if there's		13	THE COURT: Yes or no?	
14	stock or nonstock items, what its inventory levels might be,		14	THE WITNESS: It's not modified, no.	
15	additional user fields that exist, UNSPSC codes, other category		15	Q Can it be modified?	
16	codes.		16	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, Your Honor. The witness	
17	Q What about, are there classification fields within the		17	has answered the question, no, it's not modified. I think it's	
18	item master database?		18	an improper question.	
			19	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I asked can it be.	
19					
20	Q What classification fields are there?		20	MR. ROBERTSON: What is the relevance then, Your	
21	A The classification fields, I'm not sure now which		21	Honor?	
22	classification fields you are talking about.		22	THE COURT: If it's not ever, whether it can be or	
23	Q Are there inventory classifications fields?		23	not seems to me to be irrelevant. Sustained.	
24	A Yes.		24	Q Mr. Christopherson, is it ever modified?	
25	Q Are there purchasing classifications fields?		25	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, Your Honor.	
		1539			154
1	A Correct.		1	THE COURT: Wait a minute. I've got to deal with a	
2	Q Are those Lawson-specific fields?		2	contempt problem here. I'm in contempt. I forgot to put that	
3	A Yes.		3	thing	
4	Q That do not come from a vendor?		4	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: I thought you were going to say	
5	A Correct, they do not.		5	I'm in contempt, Your Honor. I was a little worried there for	
6	Q Are there any other Lawson-specific fields that you can		6	a minute.	
7	think of right now that would be added as part of this step?		7	THE COURT: All right. Sorry. Nobody can be	
8	A There's also some user numerical fields.		8	listening and paying attention to what you're doing while I was	
9	Q The next sub step says, deletes item information?		9	in contempt which is why I keep these things out of the	
10	A Correct.		10	courtroom. I'm terribly sorry.	
11	Q What item information is deleted here?		11	Ask your question again. Don't answer, please, sir,	
12	A It may be the entire line item meaning I don't want that		12	because there's obviously going to be an objection. Now with	
13	item at all. It may be, for instance, they may have sent		13	my contempt purged, let's go ahead.	
14	photos. The customer may not want photos loaded into the		14	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Let me back up and ask this a	
15	system. That requires space and band width. They may delete		15	different way.	
			16	THE WITNESS: Sure.	
16	that.				
17	Q The last sub step that's listed on this slide is modifies		17	Q The price information that is put into the item master	
18	item information. What item information is modified?		18	database, is that a public list price that the vendor sells the	
19	A Frequently it's the item description.		19	item for?	
20	Q And is it modified as you described earlier to get a		20	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, relevancy.	
21	standardized description name?		21	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, this goes to, again,	
22	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection to the characterization of		22	whether the information in item master is published by a	
23	the witness's testimony.		23	vendor, whether this price field specifically is generally	
24	THE COURT: I don't think he said that.		24	available or not.	

25 Q Why is it modified?

THE COURT: How does he know that? That's something

		_	3 Trial Transcript Day 7 1/13/2011 3:01:00	
	1542			1544
1	that this record testified the testimony on this record is	1	it's generally known and whether item master	
2	that whatever prices are set are between the vendor and the	2	THE COURT: Whether what's generally known?	
3	Lawson customer, and it may be sometimes they are and sometimes	3	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: The information in item master as	
4	they aren't, depending upon what goes on is the testimony. So	4	it has been loaded in.	
5	how can he know that? I don't understand how he can even	5	THE COURT: Whether the contents of item master are	
6	answer the question because he's got how many, 300, 400	6	generally known doesn't have anything to do with this case.	
7	customers?	7	It's whether the information that goes into item master is	
8	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: More than that. May I lay a	8	generally known that we're litigating, I think. Objection	
9	foundation?	9	sustained. It's confusing in addition to the extent it has	
10	THE COURT: More than that, okay, I'm sorry. I	10	marginal relevance.	
11	didn't mean to diminish the size of the company's business, but	11	Q We're going to switch topics.	
12	how many? Thousands of customers?	12	A Okay.	
13	Q How many customers does Lawson have for these products?	13	Q Mr. Christopherson, have you watched the recorded	
14	A For these specific products, I couldn't give you a firm	14	demonstrations that Dr. Weaver did showing the functionality of	
15	answer on that.	15	Lawson's accused software?	
16	THE COURT: It's so many he doesn't even know, and	16	A Yes.	
17	you are asking him to say what happens in situations how do	17	Q Let's pull up PX-363.	
18	you turn these things off? Consign it to the office, please.	18	MR. ROBERTSON: I'm going object to this line of	
19	Third contempt yields a prison sentence. I am sorry.	19	questioning if we're going to be commenting we're going to	
20	Sustained.	20	have a witness comment on the demonstrations that an expert has	
21	Q After this information is transformed, it looks like the	21	performed. It's inappropriate lay witness testimony.	
22	next step says, customer loads new info into the Lawson	22	THE COURT: It seems to me like maybe it offends the	
23	database?	23	lay witness provision, depending upon what it is, because the	
24	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection. It's leading, Your Honor.	24	lay witness provision explicitly says that you can't garb lay	
25	THE COURT: She just describing what's on the slide.	25	witness opinion in I mean expert opinion in lay witness garb	
	1543			1545
1	She didn't get a question out yet. Okay, now ask the question	1	and get it in that way.	
2	again.	2	Otherwise, if he's testifying on the same subjects as	
3	Q Is the last step on this slide to load new information	3	Dr. Weaver was testifying about, then he'd be giving expert	
4	into the Lawson database?	4	testimony, and he does not qualify. He hasn't qualified as an	
5	A Yes.	5	expert or given a report. Why isn't it improper lay testimony?	
6	Q And is the information that is loaded into the Lawson	6	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Because I'm simply going to ask	
7	database the information that was just transformed as we talked	7	him questions about what the software does. I am not going to	
8	about earlier?	8	ask him to apply the function of the software to the claims in	
9	A Yes.	9	this case. I am merely going to go in and ask questions about	
10	Q And it looks like there are three different tables on this	10	the demonstrations that Dr. Weaver did and how Lawson software	
11	demonstrative?	11	works.	
12	A Correct.	12	THE COURT: Using that exhibit.	
13	Q Why are there three separate tables there?	13	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.	
14	A Those are the three tables that data is commonly loaded	14	THE COURT: All right.	
15	into. Depending on what else they are adding, it may go into	15	MR. ROBERTSON: I still press the objection, Your	
16	some additional tables.	16	Honor, because I think it's improper for this witness to be	
17	Q So is it fair to say that even after the information is	17	testifying as to what Dr. Weaver presented as an expert witness	
18	transformed, that it is then divided up and sent to different	18	in his demonstrative.	
19	tables within the Lawson database?	19	THE COURT: Why don't we take it question by question	
20	A Correct.	20	and see. Now, before we get too far removed on the previous	
21	Q After this information is extracted, transformed, and	21	question, your question from the previous question. Your	
22	loaded, is it different than the information that was received	22	question was, what was his opinion as to whether or not the	
23	from the vendor?	23	information, when it got finished with ETL, was different from	

MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, Your Honor, relevancy.

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Your Honor, it goes to whether

24

24 when it started ETL; is that right?

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: Yes.

	1786		1788
1	instructions that we think will be appropriate.	1	
2	THE COURT: Several? How about one good one?	2	
3	MS. STOLL-DeBELL: One with many facets, Your	3	
4	Honor.	4	
5	THE COURT: Listen, I'm going to make you sit	5	
6	on the jury. I think every lawyer ought to have to	6	
7	sit on a jury and ought to have to listen to these	7	
8	instructions and try to figure out what do they mean.	8	
9	Because if you read them from the jury's standpoint,	9	
10	particularly these model instructions in the patent	10	
11	area, what they're doing is nobody has really made	11	
12	a real good effort to simplify them yet.	12	
13	Judge Spencer did better in SAP in	13	
14	simplifying the instructions than almost anybody I've	14	
15	ever seen, but there have with some legal changes	15	
16	since that time that prohibit me from adopting them	16	
17	full scale.	17	
18	All right. That takes care of them. I'm not	18	
19	real hopeful that you're going to get your evidence or	19	
20	I don't think you ought to be hopeful that you're	20	
21	going to get that evidence in, Mr. Robertson, because	21	
22	it seems to me it invites the jury to speculate and	22	
23	it's a problem, I think.	23	
24	MR. ROBERTSON: I understand, Your Honor.	24	
25	We're also concerned about prejudice given the fact we	25	

1787

- 1 proffered that in good faith when it came up with the
- 2 witness that he had a lay opinion as to his intent. I
- 3 thought it was relevant then because his lay opinion
- 4 as to the intent I didn't think was very persuasive,
- 5 but if you go get a legal opinion on these issues that
- 6 obviously involve the patents, and then you make the
- 7 conscious decision not to disclose it, I think that's
- 8 part of the circumstantial evidence they can consider.
- 9 I understand Your Honor's ruling.
- 10 THE COURT: I haven't rules.
  - MR. ROBERTSON: I understand Your Honor's
- 12 suggestion which way you might rule, but you're going
- 13 to be fair and read the papers.
- 14 THE COURT: I thought maybe if I gave you all
- 15 some insight into where I was right now since we're on
- 16 the fly that your arguments might be better informed
- 17 in the morning, just as my thinking will be better
- 18 informed if I read what you-all tendered for me to
- 19 read.
- 20 Thank you so much for the overnight present.
- 21 I appreciate it.

22 23

11

(The proceedings were adjourned at 5:26 p.m.)

24

25

	178	9	1	179
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		1791	
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND DIVISION	1	PROCEEDINGS	
4	MOINIMI DIVISION	2		
5		3	THE CLERK: Civil action number 3:09CV00620, ePlus,	
6	ePLUS, INC. : Civil Action No.	4	Incorporated, versus Lawson Software, Incorporated. Mr. Scott	
	: 3:09CV620	5	L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt, Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, and	
7	VS. :	6	Mr. Michael G. Strapp represent the plaintiff.	
8	LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC. : January 14, 2011	7	Mr. Daniel W. McDonald, Mr. Dabney J. Carr, IV, Ms.	
•	:	8	Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, and Mr. William D. Schultz represent	
9 10		9	the defendant. Are counsel ready to proceed?	
11	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE JURY TRIAL	10	MR. ROBERTSON: Plaintiff is, Your Honor.	
12 13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY	11	MR. McDONALD: Yes, we are.	
14		12	THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm	
15	APPEARANCES:	13		
15	Scott L. Robertson, Esquire		pleased to report to you my unofficial survey that the economy	
16	Michael G. Strapp, Esquire	14	is recovered. For the first time in 40 years of trading at the	
17	Jennifer A. Albert, Esquire David M. Young, Esquire	15	Westhampton Bakery, I had to wait 20 to 30 minutes even to get	
••	Goodwin Procter, LLP	16	served, and this the lowest period of the year for that bakery,	
18	901 New York Avenue NW Suite 900	17	they tell me. So I just wanted you to know, but I told them I	
19	Washington, D.C. 20001	18	was waiting because I had promised you would get your donuts	
20	Craig T. Merritt, Esquire	19	and I don't want to be guilty.	
21	Christian & Barton, LLP 909 East Main Street	20	Dr. Shamos, I saw him earlier. Dr. Shamos, I remind	
	Suite 1200	21	you everybody is renaming you, aren't they?	
22	Richmond, Virginia 23219-3095 Counsel for the plaintiff	22	THE WITNESS: We'll see.	
23	Country for the plantain	23	THE COURT: I remind you you are under the same oath	
24	Peppy Peterson, RPR Official Court Reporter	24	you took yesterday, sir.	
25	United States District Court	25	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.	
	179	0		179
	1790		1792	
1 2	APPEARANCES: (cont'g) Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esquire	1	THE COURT: Thank you.	
2	Troutman Sanders, LLP	2		
3	Troutman Sanders Building	3	MICHAEL I. SHAMOS,	
	1001 Haxall Point	4	a witness, called by the defendant, having been previously	
4	Richmond, Virginia 23219	5	duly sworn, testified as follows:	
5	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire			
	KITCHD L STOIL LOROIL ECOLUTO	6	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
6	Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire	7	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming)	
6	William D. Schultz, Esquire			
6		7	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming)	
	William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC	7 8	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming) Q Good morning, Dr. Shamos. How are you?	
7	William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street	7 8 9	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming) Q Good morning, Dr. Shamos. How are you? A Good morning. I'm good.	
7 8 9	William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200	7 8 9 10	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming) Q Good morning, Dr. Shamos. How are you? A Good morning. I'm good. Q I would like to pick up where we left off, if I got it	
7 8 9 10	William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200	7 8 9 10	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming) Q Good morning, Dr. Shamos. How are you? A Good morning. I'm good. Q I would like to pick up where we left off, if I got it right anyway here this morning, with this slide showing some of	
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	BY MR. McDONALD: (resuming) Q Good morning, Dr. Shamos. How are you? A Good morning. I'm good. Q I would like to pick up where we left off, if I got it right anyway here this morning, with this slide showing some of the elements of claim one of the '516 patent on this slide that you put together. Can you walk us through  THE COURT: Mr. McDonald, excuse me. Just for orientation purposes, when we left off, you had said that you were going through each claim one by one to show, and that's what you are doing.  MR. McDONALD: Thank you, yes.  THE COURT: I said it's a good time to take a break, so that's what we'll be doing now, is hearing Dr. Shamos's opinion on each claim that's at issue. Q We have the 12 claims. We're going to take them one at a	

slide, claim one of the '516 patent. Can you walk us through 1

2 your thought process as you put this slide together to explain

your opinion about that claim?

A Yes. What I did here was I took each one of the asserted

claims. I think the text of each claim is present in its

entirety, and I splint them out element by element, and where I 6

had a comment relating to that element. I put it in blue. 7

So the first element of the '516, claim one, is a

9 collection of catalogs of items stored in an electronic format.

10 and as I explained vesterday, there certainly is no collection

11 of catalogs. So that element isn't present.

Q Why don't we stop there for a moment, because I passed 12

over a slide yesterday, but I think we can come back to that 13

now today. If we can go to slide ten that talks about the

catalog issue. This is another slide you created; right, Dr. 15

Shamos? 16

17

18 Q So this relates to claim one of the '516 patent that we

started talking about today. 19

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I am going to object to

21 this slide. I apologize

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Take the slide off. 22

23 please

20

MR. ROBERTSON: The last bullet point, Your Honor, as 24

addressed before, it says item master not published by a 25

That's right. It's any time the word catalog is used.

Okay. So why don't you take us a bullet point at a time

and a take a pause here, and maybe I can ask you a question

between each bullet point to tell us about your analysis here

of the catalogs issue in this case.

A Okay. Well, we have to look at where the data in item

master comes from, because item master starts out empty when

the system is installed. The purpose for the system is to

allow a user at a particular company, particular licensee of

this software, to be able to select items that he wants to have 10

supplied to him, wants to order.

Q Let me stop you there. Do you look at that as the same 12

purpose or a different purpose from a catalog as the Court has 13

15 A The purpose for a catalog is to allow somebody to know

what a vendor is offering, what their menu of selection is that 16

they can buy. That's the purpose of the catalog.

18 Q Is that the purpose of the Lawson item master?

19

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20 Is the purpose of the item master of the Lawson system to

21 show the products that a vendor is offering to sell?

22 No. It's to show the set of products that this company is

possibly interested in buying. 23

Q So I'll let you continue then through the bullet points. 24

Yes. So, there are many different ways in which data can

vendor. This was something that Your Honor addressed with Mr. 1

Christopherson. That's not consistent with the Court's claim

3 construction. The item master doesn't have to be published by

a vendor. I think you took that up before.

THE COURT: This is his reason for doing it. We'll 5

6 deal with all of that later. I think.

MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, just to be clear --

8 THE COURT: Excuse me. I'm sorry. This is his

reason for his opinion, and I think he's entitled to give that. 9

10 Whether he's right or not, it's what you and Mr. McDonald will

have to argue to the jury. 11

MR. McDONALD: So you know, we tried to go through 12

13 all these slides last night, and I thought actually this one

had been approved by ePlus's attorneys, and I'm trying to only

15 go through the slides today we've already cleared up. So I

16 apologize for any glitches we have.

17 THE COURT: I don't know that there was a glitch.

Anyway, the objection is overruled, and you may proceed. Put 18

19 it back up, please, sir.

Q So, Dr. Shamos, this was the slide you put together that 20

relates to the word catalog as defined by the Court in all the 21

22 various claims that use the word catalog; is that right?

23

Q So it's not just claim one of the '516 patent, right, that 24

we're talking about when we talk about catalogs?

get into item master. One way is that vendors make available,

in an electronic form, the list of products that they offer

The customer can then choose from among those products the ones

that it would like to load into item master. That's one way.

Another is it doesn't even have to start from a vendor.

It can be from databases that already exist at the customer.

The customer can decide to load those into item master.

Now, it's conceivable that somebody could take a vendor's

catalog and load absolutely everything that was in that catalog

that would fit into item master, into item master. In that

case, I wouldn't see any particular difference between the

vendor's catalog and item master. I don't have any evidence 12

that that ever occurred or ever does occur.

Q In your report, I think when you were addressing this

15 issue, you talked in terms of a phonebook and an address book:

do vou recall that?

17 A Yes

18 Q Can you explain how that would relate here to your

19 analysis of the issue you were just talking about?

20 Yes. Well, I have an address book, as many people do. It

21 contains a list of people that I have a feeling that sometime

in the future I may want to contact or may want to call or may

want to write to, and one way to construct an address book is to go through the phonebook, look up the phone numbers of the 24

people that you are familiar with, and you write those into

23

1796

1 your address book 1 Α Nο 2 You can think of the phonebook as the phone company's Why don't you go ahead and continue with this slide. catalog. It's the list of people that are available to be Yes. So the third bullet point, even if a customer loads called by that phone company. But an address book is not the all item data from a published vendor catalog, that is if it same thing as that. The address book is uniquely crafted by only comes from one place, that still doesn't mean it's a me. It's my selection of those people that are callable that 6 catalog within the Court's construction. 6 I'm interested in calling. Why is that? 8 Q Is it your understanding that under Dr. Weaver's analysis, It was not emitted by a vendor. 9 would he consider that address book in your example there a 9 It was not? I'm sorry? 10 catalog as the Court has defined it or not? 10 It was not emitted, it was not distributed by a vendor. 11 A That's my understanding. THE COURT: Just a minute. The Court's construction Q What is your understanding? 12 doesn't have anything to do with distributed by a vendor. It 12 Of his opinion. has published by a vendor. That testimony -- what he just did 13 13 14 Q What is your understanding? is give claim construction. A My recollection from --15 Let's keep it to the claim construction, please, the 15 THE COURT: Just a minute. He doesn't have any way 16 16 questions, because it's hard enough for the jury to follow 17 of answering what Dr. Weaver testified to in court, because he technical issues in any patent case without having to undo what 18 doesn't know, he was excluded, and what he remembers of Dr. 18 has been done here. So just, please, straighten it out. Q Maybe it would be useful, Dr. Shamos, if we just go to Weaver's report isn't appropriate for examination because the 19 19 20 reports don't come into evidence. slide ten, please. This is some analysis that you did as to 21 It's only the testimony that comes into evidence, and 21 why an item master in the Lawson system is different from the so I don't think either one of you need to be guestioning what 22 catalog as defined by the Court: is that right? 22 the other expert did in his report. Those reports are done for Yes 23 23 24 purposes of giving opinions and having preliminary matters. 24 Can you walk us through one bullet point at a time The only purpose of it here in court, of the report here in please, what you put together in this slide. 25 1798 1800 court is if an expert testifies beyond the scope of the report, MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, can I just have a running 1 objection to that? First, it calls for a narrative, but you need -- either one of you objects to it, to tell me what 3 the problem is, and I rule that he can't or can testify 3 secondly, this has to do with our earlier issue with respect -depending upon whether the report covered that topic. THE COURT: He's now explaining the basis for his Otherwise, we're get -- what we're doing is actually opinion. 5 5 6 letting in the back door hearsay testimony about the other 6 MR. ROBERTSON: I understand. Your Honor. person's report, and if the Doctor didn't testify to that in THE COURT: Within certain parameters, he can do 8 court, and he doesn't have any way of knowing what Dr. Weaver that, but if he starts -- you understand the reason why I'm concerned in this particular case, do you not? 9 testified to, he can't be examined about that. So let's don't 10 be asking him, anybody about the other expert's report or their 10 MR. McDONALD: I understand you want us -testimony because they don't know. 11 THE COURT: Let me see counsel up here for just a 11 Q In your --12 12 minute. 13 THE COURT: There's a way to frame questions that 13 deal with whatever was said, but that's up to you. You know 14 (Discussion at sidebar as follows:) 15 how to do that 15 16 Q In your example, Dr. Shamos, regarding your personal 16 THE COURT: My concern is I have excluded a great address book, if I understood right you are saying your address number of his opinions, and I don't -- unless the questions are 17 17 book is not like a published phonebook? framed in a way that Mr. Robertson knows what is coming, then I 18 18 19 A That's right. 19 get confronted with the situation that I have to go back and Q Even though -- now, in your example, did some of the data 20 undo, and that creates confusion in the minds of the jury. And 20 in your address book originate from the phone company's 21 I believe the expert, just like Dr. Weaver did, has the 21 22 published phonebook? opportunity to explain his opinions, but I think other than

A Yes. That's where phone numbers come from.

address book is a published phonebook or not?

Q Does that change your answer as to whether your personal

23

24

23

24

just turning him on and turning him loose, if you could keep a handle on it, that will solve that problem. Then if there is

an objection -- I mean, you've seen this big thing they've

		1801	18
1	filed about what opinions are in and what aren't, and in this	1	
2	particular case, I think we'll be better able to handle it	2	
3	without having to undo anything, if, in fact, it needs undoing.	3	<b>v</b>
4	Do you see what my problem is here?		, ,,
5	MR. McDONALD: I do exactly, Your Honor. I'm going	5	<b>v</b>
6	to give you a little context here. That's one of the reasons		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
7	why we meticulously went through every slide that I'm going to	7	•
8	go through with ePlus's counsel before we got in here. So	٬ ا	
9	there's no surprises, at least on the slides, so it's really	9	, , ,
10	going to guide things. This slide, they've approved this	1	•
11		1	•
	slide, and I'm not touching any slides today they haven't	1:	
12 13	already seen.  MR. ROBERTSON: I understand	1:	,
		1	
14	THE COURT: But you going to have to if, in fact,		3. <b>3</b>
15	there's an excursion in an answer you're going to have to stand	1:	
16	up and do something about it immediately. It's impossible for	1 1	•
17	me to undo something once it's been said. That said, I think	1	
18	it's only fair that an expert have a chance reasonably to	1	,
19	explain his opinion. That's just the way it's been done.	1 2	·
20	MR. ROBERTSON: I appreciate that, Your Honor, but I	2	
21	think his opinions still need to stay within the boundaries of	2	
22	the Court's claim construction. They have to be relevant to	2	
23	the Court's claim construction, and they can't deviate from the	2	
24	Court's claim construction. So as long as I will be	2	the customer and includes this data. Can you tell how that
		1802	18
1	can be satisfied by his, as he just did, essentially rewriting	1802	
1 2			opinion in this case?
	can be satisfied by his, as he just did, essentially rewriting	1	opinion in this case?  A Yes. Certainly there's information about an item that
2	can be satisfied by his, as he just did, essentially rewriting it to suit his opinions.	1 2	opinion in this case?  A Yes. Certainly there's information about an item that comes from a vendor. For example, typically the part number of
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	•	805	1
1	give me a few other examples of the sort of information that a	1	catalogs?
2	customer adds to the item master that would not come from a	2	THE WITNESS: No.
3	vendor?	3	THE COURT: Or is it not possible for some reason
4	A Yes. The customer can add special pricing information, if	4	independent of your view that there's no catalog?
5	it gets a discount, it adds information about quantity on hand	5	THE WITNESS: Let's assume hypothetically that item
6	that it may have in its own inventory.	6	master were a catalog, or even
7	Q How about approval process, are you aware of whether	7	THE COURT: Assume that it has catalogs in it.
8	customers sometimes have information in there about approval	8	THE WITNESS: Let's assume that it has catalogs in it
9	process?	9	hypothetically.
10	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection, relevancy.	10	THE COURT: Your first element is, it doesn't include
11	MR. McDONALD: It's just another example of the	11	a collection of catalogs. What I'm asking you is very simple.
12	things we've already been talking about.	12	Is your opinion on the second point based on the fact that
13	THE COURT: As I recall it, the software, from the	13	there's no collection of catalogs, or is it based on some
14	testimony that your witness has put on, there's a special way	14	independent reason?
15	to get the customer approval, and that's not being accused in	15	THE WITNESS: It's independent, Your Honor.
16		16	•
	the case.  MR_McDONALD: I'm talking actually about the		THE COURT: Good. Go ahead and explain that then.
7  8	MR. McDONALD: I'm talking actually about the information in the item master that relates to the approval	17	Thank you. I just needed to understand that. So it's the
18	information in the item master that relates to the approval	18	second reason, all right.
19	THE COURT: Local All right Oversuled	19	Q What is the additional reason you are talking about
20	THE COURT: I see. All right. Overruled.	20	specific to element B of claim one?
21	A I don't have a specific recollection of that.	21	A Because even if item master were considered to be a
22	Q I think you already talked about the issue of special	22	collection of catalogs, there's no way of selecting less than
23	pricing. I think we covered that one, didn't we?	23	all of them. There's no mechanism within S3 to do that.
24 25	A Yes.  Q Let's move on then. Do you have an understanding as to	24 25	Q Why don't we go to the next slide, please. Here you've got the element that you have labeled C of claim one of the
1	what ePlus contends is the number of catalogs that would be in	806	'516 patent; right, Dr. Shamos?
2	a typical Lawson item master or not?	2	A Yes.
3	MR. ROBERTSON: Objection. There's no contention by	3	Q Can you explain to us the reason why you say that element
4	ePlus as to a typical number of catalogs that can be in item	4	is not satisfied in the Lawson item master or the Lawson
5	master. There's no foundation for that.	5	system?
6	MR. McDONALD: If he doesn't, he doesn't. I guess if	6	A Yes. The second set of predetermined criteria that really
7	they're agreeing to that, I guess fine.		,
	,	7	are the searching criteria, what items would I like to find for
	THE COURT: It's not a contention, it's not relevant	7	are the searching criteria, what items would I like to find for
8	THE COURT: It's not a contention, it's not relevant,	8	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not
8	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's	8 9	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no
8 9 0	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.	8 9 10	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated
8 9 10	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the	8 9 10	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.
8 9 10 11	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?	8 9 10 11 12	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because
8 9 10 11 12	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.	8 9 10 11 12 13	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?
8 9 10 11 12 13	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So	8 9 10 11 12 13	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.
3 0 1 2 3 4 5	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth
8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516
88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.
10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined criteria associated with said collection of catalogs. While in	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.  Q Now, this is kind of a longer element that you've got on
10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined criteria associated with said collection of catalogs. While in the patent, the first set of predetermined criteria are used	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.  Q Now, this is kind of a longer element that you've got on the slide that fits the black type on your slide; correct?
88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 221	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined criteria associated with said collection of catalogs. While in the patent, the first set of predetermined criteria are used for selecting less than the entire collection of catalogs, and	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.  Q Now, this is kind of a longer element that you've got on the slide that fits the black type on your slide; correct?  A The black type is the remainder of the claim language for
88 99 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 9	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined criteria associated with said collection of catalogs. While in the patent, the first set of predetermined criteria are used for selecting less than the entire collection of catalogs, and it's not possible to do that in the S3 system, so there aren't	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.  Q Now, this is kind of a longer element that you've got on the slide that fits the black type on your slide; correct?  A The black type is the remainder of the claim language for element D.
88 99 100 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	so I agree with that. It's not been raised in anything that's come up in the case yet, so I sustain the objection to that.  Q So in your opinion, Dr. Shamos, is the item master in the Lawson system published by anyone?  A No.  Q Let's pick up again and go back to slide 21, please. So we've talked about '516, claim one, element A so far. Can we now go to element B, please, and tell us your analysis specific to element B of claim one of the '516 patent?  A Yes. Well, element B is a first set of predetermined criteria associated with said collection of catalogs. While in the patent, the first set of predetermined criteria are used for selecting less than the entire collection of catalogs, and	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	possible ordering, and there, the reason that element C is not present, that ties in to element A which is if there's no catalog, you can't have predetermined criteria for associated with items from the catalog.  Q So for this one, you say it's not satisfied because there's no catalogs again?  A That's right.  Q Let's move to the next slide. This goes to the fourth element that you've labeled as D of claim one of the '516 patent; correct?  A Yes.  Q Now, this is kind of a longer element that you've got on the slide that fits the black type on your slide; correct?  A The black type is the remainder of the claim language for

1 whether or not the Lawson accused system satisfies that element

2 of claim nine?

3 A Yes. In order for there to be a second identification

4 code, there has to be a second catalog, and even if there's one

5 catalog, there weren't two catalogs in S3. So that element

6 can't be present.

7 Q Is there some language in this element about the second

8 item being, quote, generally equivalent?

9 A Yes

10 Q Do you have an opinion as to whether in the Lawson system.

11 the Lawson systems accused here, satisfy that part of that

12 element?

13 A There's no notion in the Lawson systems of general

14 equivalents. There's no way to ask the system for a generally

15 equivalent item.

16 Q Do you have an understanding as to what aspect of the

17 Lawson system is dependent in this case to satisfy that part of

18 that element?

19 A Only from expert reports.

20 Q Let's go to slide 30 then, if we can turn to that, Bill.

21 Dr. Weaver, did vou look at --

22 MR. ROBERTSON: Dr. Weaver?

23 A I am Shamos.

24 MR. McDONALD: I made it this far today.

25 Q Dr. Shamos, did you look at all at the issue of whether or

1 that has the same UNSPSC code. So there's no converting that's

2 going on. There's no matching that goes on with respect to

3 UNSPSC codes even though they may be physically present in the

4 database.

5 Q You have here, and this is another slide we have up on the

6 screen that you prepared; is that right?

7 A Yes.

8 Q On the last point there, what's the last bullet point?

9 Can you explain what you meant by that?

10 A It's only within RSS, not the totality of the systems that

11 are accused. It's only RSS that allows even searching of the

12 UNSPSC code.

13 Q Can we turn to the next slide, please, 31.

14 A Yes.

15 Q Is this another slide you put together, Dr. Shamos?

16 A Well, I put it together, but literally it's copied out of

17 a white paper that was published explaining what UNSPSC codes

18 are. So I didn't write the words that are on the slide except

19 for the title

20 THE COURT: In other words, you made the slide

21 THE WITNESS: I made the slide. I had an electronic

22 copy of that white paper. I had it on the screen. I used a

23 photo editor, and I did a screen capture and then cropped it

24 down and stuck it on the slide directly out of that UNSPSC

25 white paper.

1818

1820

1 not in the Lawson system the use of the UNSPSC codes would

2 satisfy any claim elements of any of the asserted claims in

3 this case relating to generally equivalent items?

4 A Did I look at that?

5 Q What was your conclusion about that?

6 A That it doesn't.

7 Q Why not?

8 A So, the UNSPSC code is a generally accepted international

9 coding to categorize products. There's a big difference

10 between desks and chairs, and so if you gave a code to desks,

11 you could immediately tell that something was a desk and it

12 wasn't a chair. And it happens to be hierarchically organized.

13 That is, it has different levels, so you can get to office

14 furniture, and then within office furniture you could have

15 desks, and then within desks you can desks with drawers or

16 without drawers, et cetera.

17 The Lawson software does provide the ability for a

18 customer to enter UNSPSC codes into the item master database if

19 he wants to do that, and sometimes it's useful for people who

20 are ordering things to know what the UNSPSC code is associated

21 with a particular item, but those UNSPSC codes are not used for

22 the purpose of determining whether things are generally

23 equivalent.

24 There's no automatic conversion. I can't go and say, if

25 you're out of stock of this product, please give me another one

1 Q Can you tell us in a nutshell, Dr. Shamos, what your main

2 point was for putting together this particular slide as it

3 relates to your testimony here?

4 A Yes. It was to show this eight-digit classification of

5 items and why it's hierarchical. This is the UNSPSC

6 explanation of what these codes look like. The code, as you

7 can see at the bottom where it says pen refills equals UNSPSC

8 classification 44-12-19-03.

9 The significance of those numbers, 12, 19, and 03, depend

on the fact that they are coming from 44. So 44 is office

11 equipment, accessories, and supplies. Within that, 12 is

12 office supplies. Within 12, 19 is ink and led refills, and

13 within 19, 03 is pen refills. And so what 44-12-19-03 tells

14 you is it's a pen refill.

15 It doesn't tell you what kind of pen, and so if I want to

16 buy a refill for my pen, it's going to have to have -- if

17 there's any UNSPSC classification at all, it's going to have to

18 have 44, 12, 19, 03, but I can't just buy any pen refill. It

19 has to fit in that particular pen. So these UNSPSC codes don't

20 describe substitutable or generally equivalent items.

21 Q Can we turn to the next slide, please, number 32. I think

22 you've essentially already covered the first three bullet

23 points on this slide?

24 A Yes, we can go right to number four.

25 Q What was your point with bullet point number four?

**ENG - REDIRECT** 2045 and get these binders that you sent up here at the 2 very beginning, not now, because you-all are both adopting a new mode, and I need the space to put in the exhibits that you are using. 5 I'd like to say that I'd like to commend, and it's obvious to me there's been some hard work put in 6 by the legal assistants in this case. There have been very few problems, and when there have been problems, 8 9 they have been solved immediately. And you can't do that unless you know what you're doing. 10 11 And the IT people, I think you-all have done a fine job, too. Of course, the lawyers. I don't 12 13 mean to take anything away from you, but I remember 14 well who does most of the work. 15 MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, just one more 16 thing with respect to that last video that Ms. Huey 17 would like to offer. 18 MS. HUGHEY: I'd like to offer it as 19 Defendant's Exhibit 401. 20 THE COURT: What is it? MS. HUGHEY: This is the transcript of what 21 was read in. My understanding is that Ms. O'Loughlin's deposition transcript was read in, I believe, and it will be marked as an exhibit for the 25 record.

2046

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ENG - REDIRECT
          THE COURT: Any objections? It's admitted.
           THE CLERK: What number is that?
           THE COURT: 401. Defendant's 401.
           (Defendant's Exhibit 401 is admitted into
5
     evidence.)
           THE COURT: All right. Anything else anybody
6
     has so we can get ready to go on Tuesday morning?
7
8
          MR. McDONALD: Nothing else, Your Honor, for
9
     the defense
           THE COURT: All right.
10
           MR. ROBERTSON: Sorry, Your Honor. I didn't
11
12
13
          THE COURT: I just want to know if there's
     anything else so that we can solve it and get going
     and actively out of the box at nine o'clock Tuesday
15
16
           MR. ROBERTSON: Nothing by the plaintiff.
17
18
           THE COURT: Okay. That sounds good. All
19
     right.
20
21
           (The proceedings were adjourned at 5:20 p.m.)
22
23
24
25
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	2532 25
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	2534
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND DIVISION	1 (The proceedings in this matter commenced at
	2 9:15 a.m.)
: ePLUS, INC., :	3 (The jury is not present.)
:	4 THE CLERK: Civil Action No. 3:09CV00620,
Plaintiff, : v. : Civil Action	5 ePlus, Incorporated v. Lawson Software, Incorporated.
v. : Civil Action : No. 3:09CV620	6 Mr. Scott L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt,
LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC., :	7 Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, and Mr. Michael G. Strapp
: January 20, 2011 Defendant. :	
;	8 represent the plaintiff. Mr. Daniel W. McDaniel,
COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL	9 Mr. Dabney J. Carr, IV, Ms. Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell,
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE	10 Mr. William D. Schultz, and Ms. Rachel C. Hughey
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY	11 represent the defendant.
	12 Are counsel ready to proceed?
	13 MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.
APPEARANCES: Scott L. Robertson, Esq.	14 MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.
Jennifer A. Albert, Esq.	15 THE COURT: What do you need to see me about?
Michael T. Strapp, Esq.	16 MR. McDONALD: I think we worked out all the
GOODWIN PROCTOR 901 New York Avenue, NW	17 issues on the Hilliard slides. I think the only thing
Washington, D.C. 20001	, ,
Craig T. Merritt, Esq.	
CHRISTIAN & BARTON	19 MR. ROBERTSON: There is also
909 E. Main Street, Suite 1200	20 THE COURT: I don't need the jury questions,
Richmond, VA 23219-3095	21 to deal with them now.
Counsel for the plaintiff ePlus	22 MR. ROBERTSON: All right.
	23 THE COURT: Oh, the questions raised by the
DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR	24 jury. Oh, yes. What do you want to do about the
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	25 questions? Where is that thing that was submitted
2533	2535
APPEARANCES: (Continuing) Daniel W. McDonald, Esq.	1 yesterday? Court Exhibit 4.
Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esq.	2 Are P.O. Writer and J-CON patented, if so,
William D. Schultz, Esq.	3 when? Didn't Dr. Staats say that it was within a
Rachel C. Hughey, Esq.	4 year?
MERCHANT & GOULD 3200 IDS Center	5 Basically, what he said is for them to
80 South Eighth Street	6 remember. So was the J-CON system only used for
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2215	7 automotive purposes and couldn't be used, all that big
	8 long text is something he testified to or didn't, and
Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esq.	9 they'll have to remember that testimony. And you-all
TROUTMAN SANDERS Troutman Sanders Building	
1001 Haxall Point	10 will address it in argument; is that right?
P.O. Box 1122	11 MR. McDONALD: I think that's fair, Your
Richmond, VA 23218-1122	12 Honor.
	13 MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I think the real
Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software.	14 response, what I would suggest, Your Honor, is that
	15 just you need not concern yourself with it. Whether
	16 the J-CON system addressed auto parts or medical
	17 systems, the J-CON system is not prior art in this
	18 case, and that's why they don't need to consider it.
	19 Dr. Shamos didn't over any opinions with respect to it
	20 and I think this is just ripe for confusion if we say
	. 40 and runin this is lost the full cultivatural in WE Sav
	21 it had some significance.
	<ul> <li>21 it had some significance.</li> <li>22 The same thing with were P.O. Writer and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>21 it had some significance.</li> <li>22 The same thing with were P.O. Writer and</li> <li>23 J-CON patented. That's evidence of some confusion on</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>21 it had some significance.</li> <li>22 The same thing with were P.O. Writer and</li> </ul>

Hilliard - Direct 2660 Hilliard - Direct 2662 retained as a consultant? type, information technology related cases. Most of them A Certainly. Most of the work I've done as a consultant is settle, of course, before they go to trial, and if they don't work where I've been retained by a business that is looking go to trial, I don't get qualified, but I've been qualified in either to upgrade from an existing computer system to a newer both federal and state courts, and I believe four states around computer system to handle their business applications, or in the country and in five different federal courts from Arizona 5 6 some cases where they were acquiring a system for the first and New Mexico to Virginia. time, and I'm not talking necessarily about a PC and some MR\_McDONALD: Your Honor, I think he's answered the question on this point, and maybe we can go on to the next 8 shrinkwrapped software, but these are the multi user systems 8 9 running from tens of thousands up to millions of dollars for 9 question the hardware, the software, and the implementation services. 10 10 Q Have you ever testified in a case involving a system 11 I've also been retained on projects where there were 11 having procurement functionality? Several, including one in New Mexico, and, of course, I 12 information technology issues or questions that the company 13 needed to have answered or resolved, sometimes with regard to 13 was involved as an expert in the ePlus v. SAP case here in putting together requirements for IT personnel, sometimes Virginia back a few years ago. 14 interviewing, helping them interview IT personnel, that sort of 15 Q Was that a patent case? 15 16 thing. But mostly on systems, acquisitions either for upgrades 17 or for systems 17 Ω Did that involve the same patents as the patents-in-suit 18 Q Have any of these consulting engagements involved systems 18 19 having procurement functionality? 19 Yes, it does. A Almost all of them. Starting -- I actually started my 20 Have you written any books or had any articles published? business, Business Automation, the consulting firm, in 1980 21 Both. I wrote a book called Buying a Computer For Your 21 with the idea that the consulting services would be my primary 22 22 Growing Business, an Insider's Guide, which was published by Dow Jones Irwin in 1984, and I've had various articles 23 business 23 24 I've done over 200 of the projects, and in the early 1980s 24 published over the years on IT-related topics. was before systems were called enterprise resource planning, or 25 25 The most recent one was on computer forensics in a legal 2661 2663 Hilliard - Direct 2663 NRP, but most of my clients were looking for systems that are magazine called For the Defense what today we would call these large ERP type systems where Q Have you been retained for professional speaking 3 they encompass the entire breadth of functionality that a engagements? business would need. In almost every case, procurement, the A Yes, I have. I've been retained by a number of trade 5 purchasing was a part of the application, and in many of the associations and professional associations in the United 6 cases the key part. States, and recently I was retained to go to France to speak to Q What are a few of the companies that you consulted for? a group of IT-related expert witnesses in Paris. A I have consulted for companies all over the country. Q Based on your education and your 40 years of experience in Stewart Stamping in New York: Insilco Technologies in North the area of computer technology, what do you consider to be 10 Carolina: Aircraft Gear Corporation, a supplier to Boeing in your fields of expertise? the Phoenix area: Phoenix Transit, the bus company in the A My fields of expertise are the acquisition, 11 11 12 Phoenix area; Schatz Industries in the Phoenix area; Atlas implementation, function, and issues related to usage of Roofing in Alabama, manufactures roofing materials: 13 business computer systems or computer systems used for business 13 manufacturing companies in Idaho; Dowdy Aircraft in St. Louis; applications including applications such as purchasing. a wide variety of companies, many of them in distribution and inventory management, sales, accounting, and so forth. 15 15 MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, at this time I would offer manufacturing, although I've also worked for publishers such as 16 Taylor Publishing in Texas, New Times Publishing in Phoenix. 17 Mr. Hilliard as an expert in the area of the use of computer 17 Arizona, worked for professional organizations, CPA firms, systems for business functions including procurement and 18 18 19 medical practices, and so forth. So a wide variety of 19 related activities 20 THE COURT: Any objection? 20 21 Q Have you ever been qualified as an expert witness in the 21 MR. McDONALD: No objection. 22 field of computer systems and software in prior cases? 22 THE COURT: He is so qualified as an expert in those 23 23 Q On how many occasions roughly? 24 Q Mr. Hilliard, were you retained by counsel for ePlus to 24

A I've been engaged in over a hundred engagements of this

provide expert opinions concerning the issues of validity of

Hilliard - Direct 2664 Hilliard - Direct 2666 the ePlus patents? Q Did you also have an opportunity to review the Court's 1 A Yes 2 order concerning the construction of the key terms used in the Q In the course of your engagement, have you reviewed and patent claims? A Yes. responded to opinions that were rendered by Lawson's expert. Dr. Shamos? Q Did you take the Court's claim constructions into account 5 6 in rendering your opinions? Q In general, what did you do to prepare your response to A Yes. They were a foundation. Now, turning to some of Lawson's contentions that are at 8 Dr. Shamos's opinions? 9 A Well, of course I read his opinions, and I reviewed all issue here, are you aware that Lawson has alleged that several the documents that he had referenced in his opinions. I systems were in public use prior to the relevant August 1994 10 10 filing date of the ePlus patents? 11 also -- there are a large volume of documents that have been 11 produced in this case, and I've read through, I think, all of A I'm aware of that, yes. 12 13 those that relate to the validity of the patents. 13 Q And what types of evidence do you consider to be relevant 14 I've also reviewed the testimony, the deposition testimony to your analysis of this issue of public use? 15 of the inventors and those with knowledge of some of the 15 A My -- when I look at this, I have to look at what evidence 16 alleged prior art systems. I've also reviewed testimony from is there in documentary form primarily to determine whether the 17 the SAP trial of those same individuals. 17 dates of the document can corroborate that the allegedly in-use 18 Q Did you review the patents that are at issue here in the system was in use and performing the functions that it's file histories relating to their prosecution before the Patent 19 19 claimed to perform, i.e., the functions in the claims before 20 A I did. Both the patents at issue, and there are some 21 21 So I look for hard written documentation that has a dating patents referenced that I reviewed in some detail. on it that shows that it existed prior to 1994. I also 22 22 Q Did you review Dr. Shamos's expert report? 23 23 consider other evidence, but other evidence needs to be 24 24 corroborated, in my view, with documentary evidence Q Were you provided with an understanding of the applicable 25 MR. McDONALD: Object. Your Honor, to the witness's 25 2665 2667 Hilliard - Direct Hilliard - Direct 2667 legal principles that govern your analyses? explanation of corroborating. His own personal standard isn't appropriate or relevant here 3 Q Did you have an opportunity to personally review and use 3 THE COURT: What do you say? any of the alleged prior art systems? MS. ALBERT: It's relevant to his analysis of what he A Well, I have had that experience with the PO Writer system considered for purposes of trying to determine and render 5 during the SAP trial. SAP was able to produce a copy of that 6 opinions on whether systems were allegedly in public use software, and I was able to experiment with it, exercise it, THE COURT: I'll tell you about corroboration in and determine how it functioned. I did so prior to that trial, connection with the public use, and so I'll give you the and I also did so in court during that trial. instruction, ladies and gentlemen. He was just explaining why 10 Q Did you review file listings relating to the computer code it is that he confined his -- that he focused principally on for that system? documentary evidence. 11 11 12 A I did Q Now, Mr. Hilliard, are you -- in rendering your opinions Q And do you recall any relevant information about the dates 13 concerning the validity of ePlus's patents, are you aware that 13 Lawson has alleged that each of the asserted claims at issue that were included in those file listings? A Yes. The dates included both dates preceding and dates here are invalid as being anticipated by the RIMS system as 15 15 described in the '989 patent? 16 following August of 1994 MR. McDONALD: I'll object, Your Honor, as irrelevant 17 17 A I'm aware that's their contention, ves. and confusing. We haven't proffered any, and he's talking Do you agree with those allegations? 18 18 about dates of things that weren't in evidence in this case. 19 19 No, I don't. 20 MS. ALBERT: I'll move on. 20 Q Why do you disagree with that? 21 THE COURT: I think he's just relating what he did 21 MR. McDONALD: Your Honor, I don't think we went into 22 and his familiarity with the systems at issue. 22 the anticipation of RIMS in terms of Dr. Shamos's opinion. I Q Did you have the opportunity to review the validity report 23 thought we already went into it --23 submitted by ePlus's other technical expert, Dr. Alfred Weaver? 24 THE COURT: I lost what you were saying. A Yes, I did. 25 MR. McDONALD: Dr. Shamos's testimony was focused on

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     your closing arguments.
2
           MR. McDONALD: I would expect that.
3
           THE COURT: I don't want any problems on Monday
4
     morning, so I want you all to show those demonstratives to each
     other. Are they ready now?
           MR. ROBERTSON: I would suggest we schedule a meeting
6
7
     sometime together Sunday and iron it all out.
           MR. McDONALD: I think we can try to come up with a
8
9
     time to exchange, maybe Sunday morning, 9:00 a.m.
           THE COURT: All right. That's fine. Okay. That's
10
11
     it then, is it? All right. We'll be in adjournment.
12
13
           (Court adjourned.)
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1	IN THE LINITED STATES DISTRICT SOURT	3078	1	DROCEEDINGS	30
1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA		1	PROCEEDINGS	
3	RICHMOND DIVISION		2		
1 5			3	THE CLERK: Civil action number 3:09CV00620, ePlus,	
	:		4	Incorporated versus Lawson Software, Incorporated. Mr. Scott	
6	ePLUS, INC. : Civil Action No. : 3:09CV620		5	L. Robertson, Mr. Craig T. Merritt, Ms. Jennifer A. Albert, and	
,	vs. :		6	Mr. Michael G. Strapp represent the plaintiff.	
3	: LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC. : January 24, 2011		7	Mr. Daniel W. McDonald, Mr. Dabney J. Carr, IV, Ms.	
	:		8	Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Mr. William D. Schultz represent the	
) 0			9	defendant. Are counsel ready to proceed?	
1	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE JURY TRIAL		10	MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, Your Honor.	
2 3	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, AND A JURY		11	MR. McDONALD: Yes, Your Honor.	
4	ONTED CITIES BIOTHIOT GODGE, AND AGONT		12	THE COURT: All right. I was very sorry to hear	
5	APPEARANCES:		13	about Ms. Albert's father passing away. You all both wrote	
	Scott L. Robertson, Esquire		14	letters about it. I don't see the point in bringing that to	
	Michael G. Strapp, Esquire		15	the attention the jury. Do either one of you?	
	David M. Young, Esquire Goodwin Procter, LLP	.	16	In the old days, when people didn't do what they were	
	901 New York Avenue NW		17	supposed to do, they got keelhauled. I'm about ready to	
	Suite 900 Washington, D.C. 20001		18	institute that procedure here. It's time for the jury to get	
9			19	going, and I've had to read all this stuff now. I told you	
	Craig T. Merritt, Esquire Christian & Barton, LLP		20	what to do about this verdict form, and it was pretty easy, and	
	909 East Main Street		21	it's unnecessary to go through all this stuff.	
	Suite 1200 Richmond, Virginia 23219-3095		22	Now, apparently we're going to have to revise it	
2	Counsel for the plaintiff		23	anyway because and some of the instructions. What	
3 4	Peppy Peterson, RPR		24	instructions have to be revised because Lawson is not	
	Official Court Reporter		25	contending that the RIMS brochure is prior art? Which one is	
5	United States District Court				
		3079			3
	APPEARANCES: (cont'g)		1	arguing?	
	Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esquire		2	MR. YOUNG: Your Honor, David Young for ePlus. It's	
	Troutman Sanders, LLP		3	instruction 3-A that was submitted to the Court over the	
	Troutman Sanders Building		4	weekend. It lists as I think reference number three, RIMS	
	1001 Haxall Point Richmond, Virginia 23219				
			5	brochure, and that would have to come out now because it	
	-		5 6	brochure, and that would have to come out now because it	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire		6	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire		6 7	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire		6 7 8	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street		6 7 8 9	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury	
	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street		6 7 8 9 10	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as	
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)	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art	
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0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by	
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but	
) 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 7	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but it would be used to support number one in the instruction which	
1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 3 3 9	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 110 111 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but it would be used to support number one in the instruction which is the Fisher RIMS system as prior art.	
100 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 10 11	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but it would be used to support number one in the instruction which is the Fisher RIMS system as prior art.  THE COURT: What do you mean, to be used to support?	
100 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but it would be used to support number one in the instruction which is the Fisher RIMS system as prior art.  THE COURT: What do you mean, to be used to support? If you're going to use it	
100 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 10 11	Daniel W. McDonald, Esquire Kirstin L. Stoll-DeBell, Esquire William D. Schultz, Esquire Merchant & Gould, PC 80 South Eighth Street Suite 3200		6 7 8 9 110 111 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	appears that Lawson does not have that as an anticipated reference on its own verdict form.  THE COURT: Is that right?  MR. McDONALD: Yes, that's right, Your Honor.  THE COURT: So I suppose I need to tell the jury simply to disregard any testimony about the RIMS brochure as prior art.  MR. McDONALD: No, it not anticipatory prior art meaning it's not all by itself anticipating a claim. We're still using it for obviousness and support for the on sale, the RIMS as prior art and 102(a) and (b), but the brochure, all by itself, we're not contending is an anticipating reference, but it would be used to support number one in the instruction which is the Fisher RIMS system as prior art.  THE COURT: What do you mean, to be used to support? If you're going to use it  MR. McDONALD: It's evidence of the Fisher RIMS	

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1	obvious.	1	THE COURT: All right, so your form has already made
2	MR. McDONALD: So we're saying it is a printed	2	
3	publication and still in it's own right is prior art, but it	3	,
4	doesn't all by itself anticipate the claims. It can be used	4	THE COURT: All right. Take all the certificate of
5	for the obviousness defense. So it is a piece of prior art.	5	
6	It just doesn't anticipate the claims all by itself.	6	
7 8	THE COURT: Anything? Is that the only modification?  MR. YOUNG: Your Honor, it is listed on the Lawson	7	,
9	,	9	
10	verdict form, so  THE COURT: I'm talking about the instructions right	10	
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	''	•
12	now. That's the only change in the instructions.	1:	·, •
13	MR. YOUNG: Yes, yes.	1:	
	THE COURT: I've prepared an instruction on	14	, , ,
14	incorporation by reference that says incorporation by reference		, ,
15 16	is a phrase that allows a patent applicant to make another	11	·
16	document become part of the patent application in such a manner	10	
17	that the incorporated document can be considered to be part of	11	,
18	the patent application just as if the incorporated document had	11	·
19	been fully set out in the patent application.		· ·
20 21	I believe that that is a slight modification from the ePlus system I mean from the ePlus proposal because it got	20	
	,		•
22	into whether the examiner considered it and all of that, and	2:	
23 24	that's not necessary, but I think this instruction is accurate.	2:	
25	Does anyone disagree with that?	2:	·
25	MR. McDONALD: We have no objection to that, Your	2,	THE COOK! Tes. That's what we said.
		3083	308
1	Honor.	1	MR. McDONALD: May I ask how much time we should each
2	MR. YOUNG: We have no objection to it, Your Honor.	2	expect and how much he's reserving for rebuttal?
3	THE COURT: All right. I'll make that then where	3	MR. ROBERTSON: I expect that my opening argument
4	should that go? Let's make it 30-B.	4	will be approximately an hour long, and my rebuttal would be
5	MR. YOUNG: I think that would be fine, Your Honor.	5	about half an hour to 40 minutes. I'm going to try do this as
6	MR. McDONALD: I'm not sure it goes into the prior	6	quickly and efficiently as I can.
7	art invalidity section, Your Honor. I think it's more about	7	
8	what the patent is, so I would suggest it go earlier.	8	(Jury in.)
9	MR. YOUNG: Your Honor, I think it's directly	9	
10	relevant to the prior art issues in the case given the context	10	THE COURT: Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Now
11	in which	1	
12	THE COURT: Given your argument, it seems to me as if	1:	·
13	it goes right where I put it. I've reviewed the verdict forms,	1;	
14	and I think the preferable verdict forms are as ePlus has put	14	doing is reciting to you what they think the evidence shows and
15	them, but how does it have to be changed?	1:	explaining to you what they think the evidence proves.
16	MR. YOUNG: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I didn't hear the	10	And they will try to explain to you why they think
		1	
17	last point.	1	
17 18	last point.  THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be	18	B clients, and that's important because it will help you
		18	
18	THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be		understand each side of the case and the positions they are
18 19	THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be changed. How does it have to be changed?	19	understand each side of the case and the positions they are taking and what you have to decide. But remember, what they
18 19 20	THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be changed. How does it have to be changed?  MR. YOUNG: I don't think the verdict form from our	1!	understand each side of the case and the positions they are taking and what you have to decide. But remember, what they say in these closing arguments is not the evidence. The
18 19 20 21	THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be changed. How does it have to be changed?  MR. YOUNG: I don't think the verdict form from our proposal does need to be changed. It was the jury instruction	1! 20 2	understand each side of the case and the positions they are taking and what you have to decide. But remember, what they say in these closing arguments is not the evidence. The evidence came from the things that have been admitted into
18 19 20 21 22	THE COURT: You said the verdict form had to be changed. How does it have to be changed?  MR. YOUNG: I don't think the verdict form from our proposal does need to be changed. It was the jury instruction 30-A that needed to be changed to eliminate the RIMS brochure.	1! 20 2: 2:	understand each side of the case and the positions they are taking and what you have to decide. But remember, what they say in these closing arguments is not the evidence. The evidence came from the things that have been admitted into evidence which you will have back with you.

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1	choice. And that doesn't stop ePlus from going to the		1	preferably, right? Then a textual description of	
2	Patent Office, but it is true and the Judge will		2	items and preferably, not necessarily, images of the	
3	instruct you that even if a product isn't the subject		3	items.	
4	of a patent like TV/2, if it's on sale more than a		4	So that meets the definition of a catalog	
5	year before the filing date of the ePlus patent, it's		5	pretty well. That holds up with your common sense.	
6	still prior art. EPlus can't go get a patent on that		6	And it's pretty consistent if we go to slide 48, I	
7	same thing. So that's how it works. So that's why		7	think it is. Even what the patent says about	
8	the Patent Office doesn't always have all the details		8	catalogs. This is a feature of the invention to have	
9	about what everybody is doing out there.		9	multiple catalogs from different suppliers. And it	
10	So that's why because you have this critical	1	10	gives these examples. And I'll summarize it here, but	
11	information here in the courtroom that the Patent	1	11	basically it talks about published by a vendor,	
12	Office didn't get why you should reach a different	1	12	distributor, having the distributor's catalog numbers	
13	conclusion from the Patent Office. So that's why you	1	13	for their listed products. And also vendor	
14	should decide that the claims are invalid.	1	14	manufacturer part numbers. Down at the bottom, line	
15	Let's go down to question No. 3 about	1	15	52 there, it further contained catalogs published by	
16	infringement. We made it pretty clear from the first	1	16	some of the vendor manufacturers. Again having part	
17	moment in this case that this issue came down to the		17	numbers and the like.	
18	catalogs issue.		18	Then if you go down to about line 56. It can	
19	And if we could go to 45F. Mr. Weaver at		19	also contain catalogs published by outside suppliers,	
20	least acknowledged that 11 of the 12 claims in this		20	other manufacturers, distributors listing their vendor	
21	case required not just one catalog, but multiple		21	products different from those in the distributor	
22	catalogs in the Lawson system. So if Lawson doesn't		22	catalog. So these are all these different published	
23	have multiple catalogs, Lawson at least does not		23	things out there.	
24	infringe those 11 claims. We're all on the same page		24	So if we go back to 46. So that was the	
25	on that. That's why we didn't waste your time on all		25	Court's definition of "catalog." Very consistent with	
1	these other deals in the case, why it really came down		1	what the patent says. What about that last claim?	
2	to the catalogs.		2	I'll just talk about that a little bit. That 12th	
3	And if we go to the slide 46, this was the		3	claim. That's Claim 1 of the '172 patent.	
4	Court's definition of catalogs. It has the term		4		
5	published by a vendor in it, and the Court also has an		4	Now, that claim has a claim element that	
6			5	Now, that claim has a claim element that refers to something called an order list. So I want	
υ	instruction for you on that.			,	
7	instruction for you on that.  And we showed you here, this is Exhibit 257,		5	refers to something called an order list. So I want	
			5 6	refers to something called an order list. So I want to show you the Court's definition of that in slide	
7	And we showed you here, this is Exhibit 257,		5 6 7	refers to something called an order list. So I want to show you the Court's definition of that in slide 49. So even that claim requires a means for	
7 8	And we showed you here, this is Exhibit 257, it's a demonstrative, but it's nothing of the sort you		5 6 7 8	refers to something called an order list. So I want to show you the Court's definition of that in slide 49. So even that claim requires a means for generating an order list, which is a list of desired	
7 8 9	And we showed you here, this is Exhibit 257, it's a demonstrative, but it's nothing of the sort you haven't seen before. It's one of these big catalogs.		5 6 7 8	refers to something called an order list. So I want to show you the Court's definition of that in slide 49. So even that claim requires a means for generating an order list, which is a list of desired catalog items. So here's where that concept of	
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purposes of his analysis. The items you get back from the Court has defined it 1 2 product catalogs. So he relied on his analysis 2 So Dr. Weaver never showed either a single involving catalogs actually for all 12 of the claims. 3 vendor catalog that actually came from a vendor and So we showed you the testimony of Mr. Shamos. said. Oh. look. Here's one of those vendor catalogs 5 though, that the Lawson system doesn't have catalogs that comes from somebody selling products to a Lawson 6 and therefore it doesn't infringe any of the 12 customer and compare that now to the item master. Oh. claims. It's completely different from all that. And look, they look similar, don't they? Dr. Weaver never 7 8 to illustrate what the Lawson system really is here, 9 I'm going to show you something. This is from 9 The reason he didn't do that is because he Plaintiff's Exhibit 361, page 49 of that exhibit, page wouldn't have been able to show that that comparison 10 10 11 2243. The last four digits are 2243. Do you remember 11 would hold any water. 12 Mr. Weaver showed you some demonstrations. 12 So they talk about what Dr. Weaver did do. but it's what Dr. Weaver did not do that's the most This particular one he didn't talk about. He 13 13 didn't present this one to you. In fact, we talked 14 important thing here about it, and this has something called an active 15 And they didn't do that even though they 15 items at requesting location list. This is about the 16 picked four of our customers to give them information 16 17 closest thing in any of ePlus' materials of showing about who our customers are. They picked four of them 18 you what an item master in the Lawson system actually 18 to depose and subpoena. And you heard from -- I think you heard from three of them in the case as it wound 19 19 20 It's this list of products. At the far left up. Mr. Yuhasz was live, Mr. Matias and Ms. Cimino 21 is an item number. That's the number that the 21 Those are our customers that they picked. They didn't customer assigns. The first one is 1007, 1008, 1009. 22 show you anything in those depositions or documents 22 23 The customer puts those in there in the order that the 23 that would show catalogs 24 24 customer enters those item numbers. They have some If we could go to slide No. 51. Actually. descriptions of the products there. You see tape. 25 let's go to 52. So Lawson doesn't infringe these 25 3179 3181 Then it goes to steri strips. I guess that's some patents because it doesn't have multiple catalogs. It 1 doesn't have published catalogs. It doesn't have sort of a bandage, and so on catalogs published by inventors. We've got very basic 3 These are these very short descriptions that 3 are only 30 characters or less. So you can see how information. 5 The whole purpose of an item master is 5 abbreviated they are. And you heard the testimony that those are the things the customer comes up with. different from the purpose of catalogs. Catalogs are 6 And they're not trying to sell anything here. They're from vendors to sell things. The item master is to 8 not trying to give you a big description to entice you track personal customer's private inventory. Short 9 to buy anything. They're just reminding themselves descriptions selected by the customers. It's an 10 which one that is because this is the thing they buy 10 inventory list like a shopping list just trying to 11 over and over. 11 keep track of what they've got in stock. Also control Over on the far right it talk about that what their employees can buy. That's a big thing here 12 12 13 being tracked. That's their inventory. This is their 13 in comparison and contrast to catalogs. own personal inventory. Yes, we track it. Yes, we 14 You heard Mr. Robertson talk about comparison 15 monitor our inventory on this thing. This is the 15 shopping. That's the intent of these patents. Let's 16 closest thing that ePlus had to show you what the item the employees go out there and maybe do some shopping master actually looks like. And they have never 17 and things. And that might be good in some 17 18 linked this or anything else to a published vendor 18 situations. If some customers want to do that, that's 19 catalog. It doesn't look like it, and it's from the 19 fine. But for some companies, they would say, I don't 20 customer. This is an organized collection of 20 want my employees doing that. I just want them to go 21 21 information, ves. but it's the customer who organized buy the pens. I don't want them out there shopping 22 it. The vendor never even sees this around looking for new pens that are different or more 23 So how could the vendor publish this? An 23 expensive or whatever and wasting time on that organized collection. And that's what has to be 24 The Lawson system is all about control. The 24 catalogs here. It just doesn't look like a catalog as patented system a all about empowerment of the

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1 (	customers. Two very different purposes here.		1	Again, the parts master, that's the same sort	
2	So let's go to the evidence now on the issue		2	of thing as an item master, correct? Yes.	
3 (	of the catalogs. The testimony showed that Lawson		3	Mr. Momyer. If we go to the next slide.	
4 (	doesn't have catalogs.		4	Again, reinforcing that that RIMS system as of	
5	Can we go to slide 53, I think it is. This		5	April '93 had that parts master. That would not meet	
6 i	is Mr. Christopherson's testimony here. Using the		6	the Court's definition of a catalog, Mr. Momyer's	
7 (	definition the Court just gave for published by a		7	testimony.	
8 \	vendor, is the customer's item master database ever		8	THE COURT: It says Mr. Kinross.	
9 1	published by a vendor? The Judge said just answer it		9	MR. McDONALD: I'm sorry. Is that Kinross?	
10 y	yes or no. Mr. Christopherson then answered no. So	1	10	You're right. It's Mr. Kinross. Thank you.	
11 I	Lawson people showing that the item master is not a	1	11	Then go to the next slide. So we're back to	
12 (	catalog as the Court defined it. Customer testimony	1	12	Mr. Momyer again here. This is confirming that that	
13 i	is well.	1	13	parts master in the RIMS system, that's parts that a	
14	If we go to 55. This is Mr. Yuhasz. He was	1	14	customer would select, just like in the Lawson item	
15 t	the customer that showed up in court here. He was	1	15	master. That's what they would track for their	
	nice enough to do that from Novant. Is this data in		16	stockroom or inventory. Just like the Lawson item	
	Novant item master generally known? No.		17	master.	
18	Is the item master data maintained as		18	Go to the next slide. This is the third	
	private? Yes.		19	inventor who testified, Mr. Johnson, now. Again	
20	And the supporting differences here from the		20	acknowledging the RIMS system had a parts master, but	
	published catalog. If we go to the next slide, 56.		21	he didn't think that it had a catalog, though.	
	Mr. Yuhasz actually explained that they already had		22	Then if we go to the next slide. This is	
	the Lawson system that's accused of infringement in		23	Mr. Hilliard, their invalidity expert. Of course he's	
	this case with the requisition and purchase order and		24	Mr. No. This was an easy quote to find because	
	inventory control modules, but they were looking for		25	nothing was a catalog for him. But he acknowledged	
		3183			31
	the ability to have what he called a better option		1	here with the Court's definition of catalogs that	
	that we felt had product catalogs. They wanted to be		2	there were no databases in the RIMS system that met	
	able to search for more things.		3	the Court's definition of catalogs.	
4	They wanted something different from what		4	So you have all of these Lawson witnesses,	
	Lawson had. Were these features as the Lawson system		5	all the inventors, even one of ePlus' experts	
	as it was installed at Novant did not provide? Yes.		6		
7	Here's his testimony that he, having one of			acknowledging that a parts master, which was just like	
			7	acknowledging that a parts master, which was just like an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for	
	the accused systems, didn't think it had product		7 8	an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for one catalog, let alone multiple catalogs.	
9 (	catalogs. He was actually putting it out for bid. He		7 8 9	an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for one catalog, let alone multiple catalogs.  So who was the only witness in this case who	
9 (			7 8	an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for one catalog, let alone multiple catalogs.	
9 o 10 v 11 t	catalogs. He was actually putting it out for bid. He	1	7 8 9	an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for one catalog, let alone multiple catalogs.  So who was the only witness in this case who said Lawson's item master was multiple catalogs? It was Dr. Weaver. Dr. Weaver's approach, just about any	
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9 (10 to 11 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 15	catalogs. He was actually putting it out for bid. He was willing to write another check for somebody else to go in and add that capability. Well, there's some	1	7 8 9 10	an item master, doesn't meet the definition even for one catalog, let alone multiple catalogs.  So who was the only witness in this case who said Lawson's item master was multiple catalogs? It was Dr. Weaver. Dr. Weaver's approach, just about any	
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Mr Weaver? Correct Would the fact you could search that single CD-ROM for 1 2 But in that case, even if it's my personal products of a certain color, would that mean the 3 address book, I didn't publicly disseminate it. I CD-ROM actually contains multiple catalogs depending kept it in my own house. Would you consider that to on what word you searched with? His answer was: To 5 be a published phone book? Answer: Well, that data me, the catalog would indicate the company you were 6 came from a published phone book, so, yes. buying the product from, he went on to explain. So Dr. Weaver said the address book is the Bottom line. So it would be a single catalog. 8 same thing as a published phone book. It doesn't make So even though you could do keyword searches 9 any sense. But it doesn't end there. and look up all sorts of different words within that catalog, it's still as you understood it for purposes 10 Can we go to the next slide, please. I went 10 11 on to talk to Dr. Weaver about how within the item of your patent a single catalog, right? Yes. master -- he had to come up with a way to say this one 12 So here is Mr. Momyer applying a little 12 database was actually multiple catalogs. So he had to common sense by saying a catalog is a catalog. It's 13 13 be a little creative there. What he came up with is not a limitless number of catalogs. But he's one of this line of reasoning. So if you search for the word 15 the inventors here talking about a part of the patent, 15 16 "blue." you get back results from the Lawson item 16 so that's really important here. 17 master that would be the catalog of blue things 17 I talked to Dr. Weaver a little more about 18 because when you search "blue," you're searching for 18 the item master. I think ePlus and their expert knew the item master description, right? Answer: Yes. 19 that this catalog issue was pretty important from day 19 20 If I search for the number five, it would one in this case or certainly before trial. And that 21 generate a list of all the things that had a number 21 the item master and whether it's catalogs is 22 five in the description? It would. 22 important. So it's pretty striking. I think, wasn't it, when we had slide 15 from his presentation which 23 In your opinion each one of these is a 23 separate catalog; is that right? Yes. is my slide No. 67? Do you remember he had these 24 24 25 So is there really any limit to the number of blocks that he stacked up. I talked to him, and he 3187 3189 catalogs in the Lawson item master the way you look at said, Those system shown in those systems were a 1 it? No complete and comprehensive infringing system. It had 3 The Lawson item master has a limitless number everything that had to be infringing, including of catalogs according to Dr. Weaver. Mr. Hilliard, multiple catalogs, right? Eleven of the 12 claims though, would say a parts master, which is just like specifically say multiple catalogs or collection of an item master, has no catalogs at all. Having their the catalogs, at least two catalogs. Some variation 6 cake and eating it, too. That's what we have going on it 8 8 So the item master is the catalogs. Dr. Weaver, where is the item master? Do you remember 9 And that's even established on this last 10 thing with Mr. Momyer's testimony. If we could go to 10 that pause? Do you remember he was starring at that 11 slide No. 65. We talked to Mr. Momyer about this part screen for a long time? This was his own slide he of their patents-in-suit. did. But he starred at it for a long time there 12 12 13 Go back to 65, please. Blow up the part because he knew it wasn't there. And that's really that's yellow. This is in the background section of 14 the story of their whole infringement case. It's just not there 15 the patents. They acknowledge, Well, there are 15 16 computer systems out there capable of searching 16 I want to show you one more thing about databases containing a product catalog of a particular 17 Dr. Weaver's analysis. This has to do with the 17 vendor. For example, on CD-ROM, 18 18 selecting catalogs or portions of the database to 19 But down here you see around line 10, Well, 19 search issue. That's not in all the claims here, but 20 those are limited, though, in that only one such 20 I think it's important to illustrate. 21 vendor catalog. That's one such vendor catalog is 67A, if we could go to that. This is the 21 22 accessible to a user at any given time. part of the patent that actually talks without 23 So I asked Mr. Momyer about that since he's 23 selecting catalogs to search. You get a choice of one of the inventors of this thing. If we could go to some catalogs. In the example here they have four. 24 24 No. 66, please. I asked him about that section. It doesn't have to be these four, obviously, but this

3298 3300 (Jury in.) least two attorneys here at all times so I can be reached by 2 phone. I'm just right down here at the Hilton Garden Inn, so I 3 THE COURT: The jury has decided that it would like to return home for the evening and then return in the morning THE COURT: Do you have to trade shoes or can you --5 and deliberate. What is your pleasure on the time to 5 MR. ROBERTSON: I come equipped. I will be right 6 deliberate? Do you want to start at 9:00, start at 9:30? 6 over here pronto, but we'll have somebody here at all times Nine o'clock we'll be here and have stuff ready for THE COURT: That's fine. MR. ROBERTSON: All right. Thank you. 8 vou, and vou be ready and vou can have -- vou can take whatever 8 9 time you feel like you need to deliberate. If you leave your 9 THE COURT: Now, is he coming back? Mr. McDonald or notebooks the way you usually do, Mr. Neal will take came of 10 10 Ms. Stoll-DeBell? 11 them. Thank you. Drive carefully. 11 MR. CARR: As far as I know, he's not coming back. 12 THE COURT: Well, then, I know not to schedule any 12 13 (Jury out.) 13 arguments, I guess, until I'm certain. All right. I guess 14 14 that solves it for now. Thank you very much. We'll be in 15 THE COURT: Have all these transcripts and these 15 adjournment. 16 things -- you've got everything you need; right? 16 17 MR. STRAPP: Yes. 17 (Court adjourned.) 18 MR. CARR: I believe so 18 THE COURT: One thing I need for you all to do is to 19 19 20 see if there's anything that needs to be cleaned up that I need 20 to decide. For example, they've got these motions that have 21 21 been filed yesterday -- this morning or yesterday. I don't 22 22 23 know what -- by Lawson. 23 24 I need a briefing schedule on them and see what I'm 24 supposed to do, and that means you all need to get moving and 25 25

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decide how you want to proceed, little things like that so we can get that sorted out. I'd like to get all this done just as

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3 soon as I can.

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MR. ROBERTSON: I'll call Mr. McDonald tomorrow once

he gets back to Minnesota. I understand he's gone back.

6 THE COURT: He's what?

MR. ROBERTSON: I'll call Mr. McDonald tomorrow in

8 Minnesota. I know he's traveling --

THE COURT: He's in Minnesota?

10 MR. CARR: He is leaving this evening, yes.

11 THE COURT: Are you fully empowered?

MR. CARR: Yes, sir.

13 MR. ROBERTSON: I'll just --

THE COURT: Does he understand that the juries have a

15 lot of questions sometimes?

MR. CARR: He does.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. ROBERTSON: I'll work out a briefing schedule,

Your Honor, and we'll take care of it in short order. Maybe we

 $\,$  20  $\,$   $\,$  can decide some of things have been mooted by some of Your  $\,$ 

21 Honor's rulings.

22 THE COURT: They very well may have. I don't know

23 the answer to that. Some of them may not, but I want to make

24 sure we get it done.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, I intend on having at